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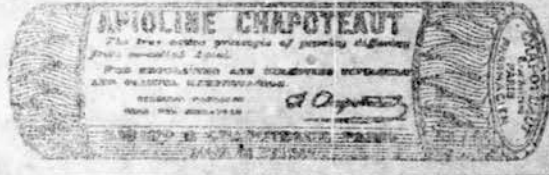
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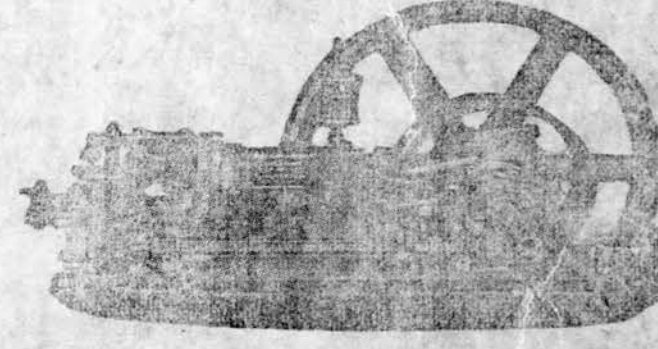
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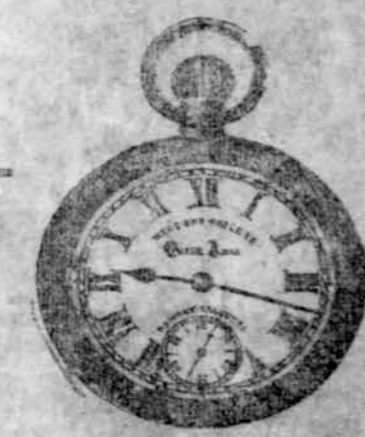
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Highest quality combined with Durability and very elegant to wear.

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Challenge excellence of quality, purity, taste and palateness.

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YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, cold, croup, hoarseness, etc.

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Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc

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Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. wiring and installations undertaken. Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UP TO 200 ft.

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Flange
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A remedy for CONSUMPTION and all Wasting Diseases.

SION of COD LIVER OIL and LECITHIN.

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Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the System and gives Vigor to ate and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bottle.

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In Rheumatism and Gout, Stearns' Celery Nervine relieves by eliminat- from the blood through the kidneys, its diuretic action, substances which are attributed to cause the disease thereby acting as a preventive. People who are subject to the disease should take a bottle of Stearns' Celery Nervine occasionally as an aid in preventing suspected attacks.

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Irregularities. Thousands of

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System a timely dose may be

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Real German Rolled-Gold
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Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Eng
Latest Models.

Simple, Effecient
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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

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Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REMEMBER THE SUNDAY GATHERING.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME.

"COTTRELLS TROUPE"

will present the following performances

1. DE COTTRELLS MODELS.
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THE PHILIPINE GYMNAST

Assisted by

2 Comedy Knock-Abouts.

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4. THE 5 COTTRELLS IN

AMERICAN TREMPOLINE ACROBATS.

Also a Remarkable Picture Drama

in 7 parts of which 3 parts will be shown

to-day and the remaining 4 parts from to-morrow

"The Lone Wolf's Daughter."

She dared to beard the tiger in his lair.

The drama of a thousand thrills.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1. Ans. 8 & 4,

(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each) (Dress

Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

FROM TO-MORROW (SUNDAY)

ENTIRE CHANDE OF PROGRAMME.

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION

By the end of January 1921.

"THE GRAND

ITALIAN OPERA

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BY FAR THE BIGGEST OPERA COY.

EVER BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.

36 PRINCIPAL ARTISTES.

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OPERA COY'S OWN ORCHESTRA.

Box plan will open shortly at en-

hanced prices from Rs. 10/- Downwards.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial X'mas Greetings and New Year to their patrons and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema

X'MAS WEEK.
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.

THE WHIP

William Brady Production.
Screen Virgin of the Famous Drury Lane Success.

SUNDAY, the 2nd January.

LEST WE FORGET

Metro Special Production
Featuring Rita Jolivet

MONDAY, the 3rd January.

WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY

Adapted from Charles R. Macaulay's famous novel, sweeping vision of human passion from birth of man to the present.

TUESDAY, the 4th January.

THE TERROR ISLAND

Paramount Aircraft Production
Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.

DARBY AND JOAN

From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Dervent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.

GIRL OF THE SEA

A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.

DARING HEARTS

A Vitaphone production featuring the formidable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Dorothy Mayne.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.

MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

To-day Saturday 1st January 1921

Charlie Chaplin

in the Trenches

'Shoulder Arms'

To-morrow Sunday 2nd January 1921

'Vendetta'

Marie Corelli's Great Work

Monday 3rd January 1921

'Masks and Faces'

Starring every leader of the British Stage

Tuesday 4th January 1921

'Holy Orders'

Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921

'Within the Law'

Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921

'Better Ole'

The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921

'Infatuation'

featuring Gaby Deslys
Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS

To-day Saturday 1st January 1921

'Merchant of Venice'

Featuring

Matheson Lang

To-morrow Sunday 2nd January 1921

'Last Days of Pompeii'

Love's story in terrific setting

Monday 3rd January 1921

'Barrier'

The famous Novel by Rex Beach

Tuesday 4th January 1921

'Macbeth'

featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921

'Deemster'

By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921

'Mahabharat'

The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921

'Julius Caesar'

The greatest film of the age since
"Quo Vadis"
Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

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Present TO-DAY and all Week their another majestic production of Superlative merit.

RASPUTIN THE BLACK MONK

A true story of the Russian Revolutions

Four shows daily at 5-15; 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

EXTRA Prize MATINEES on Sat. Sun. and Bank holidays

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A Gorgeous Hindustan Master picture

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ALADIN

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WONDERFUL LAMP.

For School Children and Ladies Only.

SPECIAL HALF RATES

Box Re 1; Sofa As. 12; 1st Class As. 8;

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A Beautiful Racing Photo Drama!

Two costly Banarasee Real Gold thread embroidered Sarees will be given away as Prizes both in the 5 p.m. and 6-45 p.m.

SHOWS ON THE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

These Prizes are confined to Box, Sofas, and 1st Class only.

DON'T FAIL TO COME!

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

AMUSEMENTS.

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To You—AND

TWO COSTLY SAREES

Beautiful Real Gold Thread Embroidered Banarasee Sarees as Prizes.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will give away as Prizes in each of the 5 p.m. and 6-45 p.m. shows (This Evening) Two extremely Beautiful and Costly Banarasee Sarees. So do not fail to test your Luck on this auspicious day. The Saree Prizes are confined only to Boxes, Sofas and the first Class.

A Glorious New Year Picture

For You!

Messrs. K. D. AND BROTHERS PRESENT

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ON THE NEW YEAR'S DAY!

A Special Sporting Drama

"THE WHIP"

A Magnificent Heart-Stirring Drama of the Race Course
(8 Parts—8,000 feet).

Starring the Handsome Irving Cummings, the Hero of "The Diamond from the Sky"

"THE WHIP"

To-night!

To-night!!

A Comedy in the Programme.

MARK THE SPECIAL TIMINGS:

3 p.m. (Prize Show); 5 p.m. (Two Banarasee Sarees as Prizes); 6-45 p.m. (Two Banarasee Sarees as Prizes); Rest of the Shows at: 8-30; and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

JUST FOR ONE DAY—TO-DAY—AND NO MORE!

Prices purposely kept very low—Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re. 1; First Class As. 12
Second Class As. 6; Third Class As. 3.

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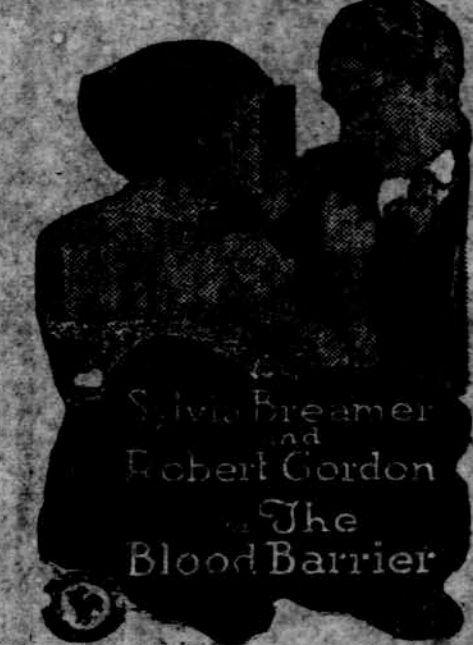
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The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

Lamington Road,

TO-NIGHT



A. J. STUART BLACKTON'S MASTERPIECE

In 6 Reels.

PATHE GAZETTE LATEST

YOU ARE PINCHED

Comic.

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinee on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays, at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Popular Prices

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE EMPRESS

To-day SATURDAY Only 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE SCREEN

"The Merchant of Venice"

"The Merchant of Venice"

featuring

Matheson Lang

Matheson Lang

in 6 Reels 7,000 Feet Long.

MATHESON LANG as SHYLOCK

Miss HUTIN BRITON as PORTIA.

and full London Co., with the stage scenery as used at St. James Theatre, London.

The production is the one which Mr. Lang staged at St. James's and Strand Theatres, London and afterwards toured the world with and making success of its career in BOMBAY 6 years ago.

To-morrow SUNDAY at

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Lord Bulwer Lytton's Mightiest Novel

"The Last Days of Pompeii"

A Love Story in Terrific Settings

The Film shows no fewer than

4,000 Person, 20 Lions,

50 GLADIATORS.

Awe-inspiring scenes of Death and Destruction.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN'S THEATRE LTD. ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

W. BANVARD

presents his

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

Including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

To-day Sat. 1st Jan. at 9-30 p.m.

To-morrow Sunday 2nd Reduced Price

Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

"HAREM BELLES"

Monday and Tuesday 3rd and 4th

at 9-30 p.m.

"Plums for Picking"

A Light, Merry, Musical Revue

Wednesday and Thursday 5th and 6th

at 9-30 p.m.

"Girls & Giggles"

Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th

at 9-30 p.m.

Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 9th

at 5-30 p.m.

"COMING DOWN"

ELABORATELY STAGED

GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at the Theatre

"A WOMAN'S LAW"

A Tale of a woman who married a waster.

"Married in haste, repent at leisure"

runs the old proverb and so it was in this case.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

To-morrow at 9-45 p.m.

The Great Classic Event of the Season

VICEROY'S CUP DAY

ROUBAIX WINS

VICEROY'S CUP

Scenes in the Paddock

THE RACE

Roubaix at the Winning Post.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY SATURDAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15

and 10 p.m.

No. 13 LANCE PRIVATE.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN"

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN"

In his latest and greatest Screen comedy classic. An hilarious burlesque of Charlie in the Trenches

"SHOULDER ARMS"

"SHOULDER ARMS"

Three reels of indescribable humour and a terrific finish, when Charlie captures the Kaiser.

Armistice Day

1920.

The Great Classic Event of the Season

CALCUTTA RACES!

VICEROY'S CUP DAY.

ROUBAIX WINS

Viceroy's Cup

SCENES IN THE PADDOCK

THE RACE

ROUBAIX at the Winning Post.

Huxley on Roubaix travelled in a trice

and put his neck forward and going well,

won by a length. Huxley never moving on

him. His time for distance 11 miles was

3 minutes 0-3-5 Secs. and was the same

as was put up by Kiltol in 1915 and which

is still a record.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY AT

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Grand Italian Masterpiece

"VENDETTA"

BY

MARIE CORELLI

MARIE CORELLI'S name is a household word all over the civilized world.

Her works cover a wide field of observa-

tion. Not to have read "VENDETTA"

is to have missed a Veritable Literary

Treat, but to neglect seeing the screen play

adapted from her famous novel, is certainly

to miss one of the greatest achievements in

Kinematography.

SABARKANTHA

MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited

Behind Mumbadevi Peak

BOMBAY, 2.

TO
NIGHT

K. D. & BROTHERS

THIS
WEEK

THEIR GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRONS—AND BEG TO

START THIS WEEK THEIR MIGHTY SERIAL

FIRST
3 EPISODES
THIS WEEK

"THE LOST CITY"

OPENING
6,000 FEET
THIS WEEK

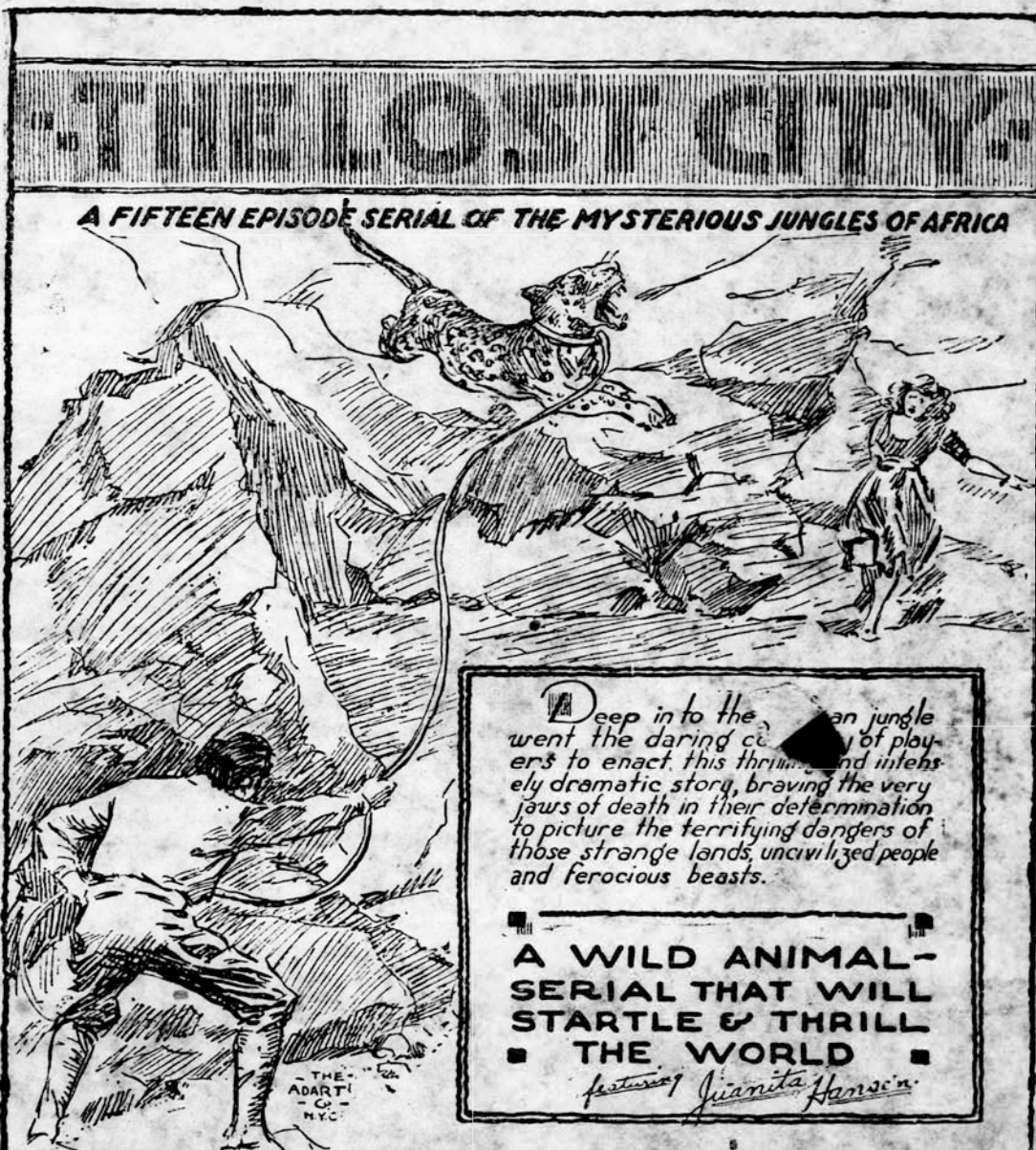
Featuring the Queen of the Movies—JUANITA HANSEN.

Something
Unique,
Unusual,
Unexpected
Unsurpass-
able!

Thousands
of
African
Natives.

Is a distinct
surprise in serial
production,
going further in
its thrills and
sensations than
anything yet
produced for the
screen.

Laid in the
African Jungles
and vast desert
stretches, the
story calls for
all the wild
denizens of this
adventurous me-
quarter of the
world, and thus
we find uncivil-
ized natives,
lions, tigers
leopards, ele-
phants, camels,
gorillas, chimpan-
zees, zebras,
giraffes, alliga-
tors, and many
other wild ani-
mals, all playing
their parts in
this gigantic
story, adding
their own indi-
vidual thrills to
this sensational
tale.



Deep into the jungle went the daring company of players to enact this thrilling and intensely dramatic story, braving the very jaws of death in their determination to picture the terrifying dangers of these strange lands, uncivilized people and ferocious beasts.

A WILD ANIMAL-SERIAL THAT WILL STARTLE & THRILL THE WORLD

Something
Startling,
Strange,
Sensational,
Superb,
Sublime!
Thousands
of
Ferocious
Animals.

Deep into the jungle went the daring company of players to enact this thrilling and intensely dramatic story, braving the very jaws of death in their determination to picture the terrifying dangers of these strange lands, uncivilized people and ferocious beasts.

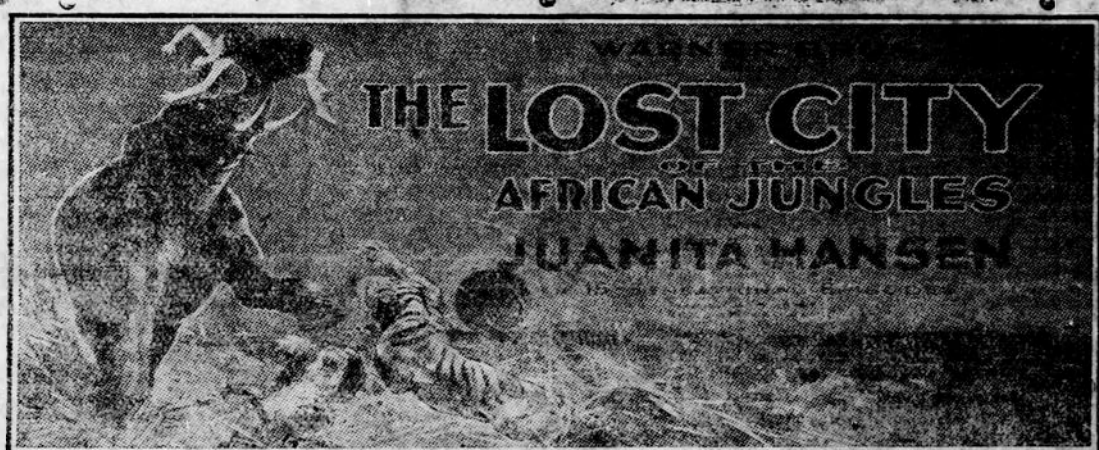
Hazardous indeed was the venture of the big company, but the story called for realism and this could hardly have been possible with caged or tame animals. Hence the trip into the jungle itself, to tempt the many beasts to display their natural ferocity before the camera, while the performers portrayed the many sensational scenes of this marvellous production.

"THE LOST CITY" 15 Episodes.

THE GREATEST ANIMAL-SERIAL OF CONTINUOUS THRILLS!

Ferocious Beasts of the African Jungles all playing their part in a manner that will stagger you.

Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Wild Elephants, Camels, Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Monkeys, Zebras, Giraffes, Alligators, Water-Buffalo and scores of wild Animals of the Jungle!



6,000 Ft. **"THE LOST CITY"**
THIS WEEK.

COME THIS WEEK AND YOU WILL COME EVERY WEEK!

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

COSTLY BENARASEE SAREES AS PRIZES—THIS EVENING!

Real Gold Thread Embroidered Beautiful One Sari in 5 p.m. Show and One Sari in 7 p.m. Show!
TRY YOUR LUCK!!

These Saree Prizes are confined to Stall—Boxes, Balcony Boxes and Balcony.

A Two-Reel Side-Splitting Vitagraph Comedy "PARUL POST HUSBAND in the Programme.

The Proprietor of the Premier Picture House in Bombay—THE CINEMA PRECIOUS—beg to offer his Cordial Good wishes to all his Patrons, Well wishes and Friends

—ON THIS HAPPY NEW YEAR DAY—

And Offers
also his Supreme
Super-Thriller

THE VANISHING DAGGER



Opening 6 parts
6,000 feet

This First
WEEK.

Starring the
Idol of the
Millions

The Hercules
of the
Screen

**EDDIE
POLO!**

IT IS
A UNIVERSAL
MARVEL
SERIAL!

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

The Programme is Supplemented by a Two Reel Special New Year Drama: "SINBAD THE SAILOR."
A feast for the Eye and a Tickle for the Mind!

SEE THIS
Whirlwind Chap-
ter-play that sweeps
across Land and
Sea.

FIVE SHOWS

To-day & To-morrow
3-30; 5-30; 7-8-45;
10-30; p.m., (S.T.)

SEE POLO'S
Ability as Boxer,
acrobat, strong man
and Trapeze Per-
former.

Kettles—Old & New.

Time, trou-
ble and toil
to make
water boil
one's temper
soon spoil.
So you'll
send back to
fire, matches
and smell.



To a lamp-
holder hitch
on, with a
touch put the
switch on,
and you see
how easier it
is to get
tea—in the
Electric way.

Eastern Electric and Trading Co.,

OPPOSITE ROVELINE STREET, FORT,
P. O. Box No. 459, Bombay,

OR AT

Upper Mall,
LAHORE.

Hall Gate,
AMRITSAR.

Preedy Road,
KARACHI.

Telegrams: Kasikteek .. Bombay.
Electric .. Karachi.
Motwan .. Lahore.
Eastern Electric .. Amritsar.

Christmas & New
Years

VARIETIES
OF
STOCKS
AT

PERRY & CO.
Chemists, Druggists, & General
Merchants.

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing
now in Bombay. For instructions in man-
ufacturing soap on small and large scales
consult him at MANTAL MANSON,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

SARSAPARILLA

Prescribed by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, Eruptions, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

We Purchase and sell
SHARES
on the
LONDON, CALCUTTA
and BOMBAY Markets.
We make no charge for giving our
opinion on shares.
We purchase and sell cotton,
The Investment Trust of India
A. R. Buzay, Manager,
25, Meadows Street, BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND ESTABLISHED 1886. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accounts, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Class. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor **GOPALDAS KALKADEVI**, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVA'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. A new batch of students wishing to prepare for Specialized Banking or General Commerce Courses for examination in 1922. Entrance examination immediately. 80, Esplanade Road. Apply immediately. 7363

DUTTON'S HOUR SHORTHAND

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from skin diseases of any kind chronic and acute. Numerous certificates. Apply Box No. 1613 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1982 7396

PANCHOURI COSMOPOLITAN CONVENT. HOUSE provides Board and lodging and every comfort from 1st January. Full particulars, Apply **NURSE HARPER**, Rockville. R1971 7365

MICA. Several Villages in Jahagirdar's Estate in Bengal, containing best Mica Mines, are to be leased for several years. Owner willing to work jointly or separately or if desired willing to help to put it in thorough working order. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7158

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK for a factory in Fort. Salary Rs. 35 with good prospects. Apply Box No. 1605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7356

WANTED—Qualified NURSES for the B. D. Petit, Parson's General Hospital. Apply sharp to the **LADY SUPERINTENDENT.** R1959 7349

WANTED—A CLERK for a factory in Fort. Salary Rs. 35 with good prospects. Apply Box No. 1605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7356

WANTED—Competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, TRACERS AND SURVEYORS. Apply sharp to **TARAPORVALA and BEARDCHIA**, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. R1964 7393

SALESMAN. Wanted for Cutlery and Stationery. Salary Rs. 35 with good prospects or part salary and part commission. Apply Box No. 1609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1978 7386

WANTED—An experienced TYPEWRITING TEACHER to take morning and evening classes. Knowledge of machinery necessary. Apply personally to the **PROPRIETOR, Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar.** R1980 7384

WANTED for a Mofussil Mill. A young first class GRADUATE who has had distinguished College career. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Very good prospects for capable man. Apply with copy of testimonials to Box No. 1606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7361

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for teaching in English and Gujarati Steam and Machine Drawing to the Mechanical Classes in Kala-Bharucha. Should be an L.M.E. of the Bombay Technical Institute. Apply immediately, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, to **PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bharucha, Baroda.** 7357

WANTED IMMEDIATELY the following staff for the **JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT** of the **Panjab Territory**:—(a) **ONE HEAD CLERK** with thorough knowledge of Court Work having a first class knowledge of English, Gujarati (reading and accounts) and of Hindustani age not being beyond 40 years. Salary offered **Florins 300 to Florins 350 per mensem**; (b) **ONE FIRST GRADE CLERK** with thorough knowledge of book-keeping experienced in Court Accounts if possible, preferably a **Parsee**, salary **Florins 200 per mensem**; (c) **FOUR CLERICAL INTERPRETERS** thoroughly capable of reading, writing and speaking Gujarathi and thoroughly conversant with that system of book-keeping and capable of speaking Hindustani. One of them must be able to speak kutchi well. All of them must have a thorough knowledge of English must be able to keep books and accounts. Salary **Florins 150 to Florins 200 p.m.**; (d) **THREE THIRD GRADE TYPISTS**, thoroughly competent, and one Shorthand Typist with a thorough knowledge of English capable of taking down evidence and transcribing rapidly into typewritten script. Salary **Florins 125 rising to Florins 180 p.m.**; Applications with copies of testimonials, stating experience in the respective lines, age, and present service should be addressed to the **SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, Police Department, Bombay.** 7385

WANTED.

WANTED—Wholesale import and export firms to write to reliable medium agency for selling or buying on their behalf. Apply with samples and quotations to the ALLIANCE IMPORT and AGENCY COY., Rajkot. R 3877 7349

WANTED—Special and Ordinary AGENTS for the INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD. (admittedly the best Company of about its age) on liberal allowance and commission, for the unrepresented places in Bombay Presidency. **SPECIAL TERMS** for really good candidates. Apply to **SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.** 7411

WANTED—For an iron foundry, within the island of Bombay or in close proximity, a serviceable second-hand removable shed with corrugated tin roof, iron pillars of at least 16 feet height, and covering an area of 500 to 1000 Sq. feet. Write giving full particulars, a rough sketch of the lowest value locality, and the time at which the same can be inspected, to Box No. 1610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7381

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Ch. W. MARE, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness ridden by a lady, aged 7, Rs. 800, or near offer. Apply Box No. 1607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7368

FOR SALE—MOTOR LORRY, 5 ton, H. P. British make, recently bought, now in use. Apply Box No. 1587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7328

A LOT OF A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS by General Electric Co. Brand New 5, 10, 25 and 30 H. P. **SUNDERDAS and Co.,** Post Box No. 292, Bombay. 7298

180 RUPEES. Brand New For Portable Typewriter, with travelling case. Complete. Buy to-day. Facsimile Typewritten Printing on the Multigraph undertaken. One to ten thousand Copies—all originals. Specimen of work post free on application. **STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 250/261 Hornby Rd., opp. Cox and Co., Fort.**

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Remington 8, Rs. 90; 7, 100; 2 Cols. Rs. 120
National Portable No. 3, with Case 125
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like New 175
Remington 11, Rs. 230, Policy Size 290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as New 290
Consult US before you buy a Portable Typewriter. It will pay YOU.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—Remington No. 10, Brief Size ... 210
Remington No. 11, Brief Size ... 220
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100 No. 8 Brief 110
Rebuilt Oliver No. 3, Latest like new 185
Sun Portable Visible ... 85
Underwood No. 5 S/used Leather Case ... 210
Empire No. 2 latest Backspace ... 140
7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter with Case. Special introductory low price of Rs. 130 only with Case. This offer is subject to change without notice. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4596

TO BE LET.

A TWO-STORYED NEW BUILDING at the corner of Haines Road and Bynalla Station for hire or purchase. Call on **RAJANBHAI MEHERALLY, Khadak.** 7220

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM the 3rd January, 1921, the office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, will be located in the New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. All communications intended for the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay should be sent to the above address with effect from that date.

M. S. MUZUMDAR,
Assistant Accounts Officer,
Currency.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Coppy, Khanki, Marble, Corner stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp Agre Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the **AGENT the Poval Estate, 66, Meadows Street, Fort.** 7148

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS AND SHELL PETROL DEALERS.

THE price of "SHELL" PETROL in Bombay will be increased to Rs. 2-1-0 per gallon as from Saturday, the 1st proximo. 7389

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for 100 shares on payment of Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousands only) each subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. No security is required and all business by the holder of such shares in this Exchange will have to be transacted under the Clearance Rules of this Exchange subject to such changes as may be notified from time to time.
Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned and applications will be received only up to 31st January, 1921.
By order of Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU, Secretary.
Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay, dated 22nd December, 1920. 7251

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

WITH effect from 1st February, 1921, the rates for parcels, exceeding 1 cubic foot by measurement or 5 Seers in weight, on the G. I. P. Railway, will be increased by 25 per cent. The existing parcel rates notified in para 108 of G. I. P. Railway current Coaching Guide No. 298 will, however, continue to apply, to "Bétel or Pan leaves" and "butter in tins" at O. R.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 30th December, 1920. 7402

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	4,500	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. **MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.** 5550

NOTICE.

AUTOMOBILE PRICES.
ARE RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

CURRENT ADVERTISEMENTS Confirm above.

	New Prices.	Old Prices.
NASH 5 Passenger	8,750 0 0	7,600 0 0
ESSEX 5 Passenger	7,500 0 0	6,750 0 0
DOPE 5 Passenger	6,500 0 0	5,500 0 0

We have a limited number of the above Cars at the OLD PRICES.
Place your order to-day while these cars are available.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Temporary address,
Opp. Colaba Post Office,
Wodehouse Road, Colaba.
Phone No. 1134. Telegrams "DARRACQ" 7268

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAYNAGAR.

10TH JANUARY, 1921, 12-4 NOON AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

OF unused stocks of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Necklaces, etc., Leather Bags, fancy stores, cutlery, Jade, Motors, etc., worth several lakhs to be sold on 10th January, 1921, 12-4 noon.
Goods will be sold in lots according to variety, valuable articles separately.
Inspection invited from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. any day from 5th January 1921.
For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar, accommodation and food will be provided at reasonable rates on informing the Controller, Masur Private Department, Bhavnagar.
Lots can be had on applying to the Controller, Masur Private Department, Bhavnagar, or Bhavnagar State Agent, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder for amount over Rs. 5,000.
Goods will be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be kept in the warehouse for two months at owner's risk free of charge; under Rs. 5,000 full payment and immediate delivery. 7222

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL

WITH effect from 1st April, 1921, Coal Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads, at the owner's risk, loading being done by the owner, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and vice versa will be charged at the following rates of rates, both in local and through booking:

For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	Pies per md. per mile
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 400 miles inclusive	0.13
Plus for any distance in excess of 400 miles and up to 500 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 500 miles	0.06

The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Rs. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition.
3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start of destination and all terminals, transshipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.
C. D. M. HINDLEY, Agent.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920. 7400

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the price of B.O.C. Motor Spirit on and from the 1st January, 1921, until further notice, will be Rs. 2-1-0 per gallon.
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents: Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.
7410

NOTICE.

WANTED—A reliable and experienced SALESMAN at Rs. 60 to 70 per mensem, a **BOOK-KEEPER** at Rs. 50 to 60 per mensem, a **JUNIOR CLERK** at Rs. 30 to 40 per mensem. Apply in own hand-writing by post, with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) to **K. C. Marrott, Andheri, Bombay.** 7404

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. FAREEDUN D. DADACHANJI has joined us from this day and we have admitted Mr. Yashwantrao C. Mulgaokar as a Partner from to-day and our business in Partnership will hereafter be carried on in the name of Messrs. **DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.,** at 303, Hornby Road, Fort. **DHARAMSI & CO.,** Solicitors, High Court.
1st January, 1921. 7395

PLOTS ON SALE OR LEASE.
ON THE MALABAR HILL, THE TARDEO ROAD, AND IN FOREST STREET.

For erecting buildings. Please apply to the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHARUCHA,
M.S.A.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, 6946

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned Catholics of Taluka Bassein, and Zilla Thana, and parishioners of its eleven churches, hereby convene a PUBLIC GENERAL MEETING of the lay Catholics of Bassein to be held on SUNDAY, the 9th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Wadi, Orchat, near the Pardi Church, to transact the following business:
1. To consider what steps should be taken against the increase of fees in respect of Christenings, funerals, marriages, Masses, etc.
2. To consider whether any, and if so, what measures should be taken for the displacement of the Portuguese Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
3. To consider measures for the education of Bassein Catholics.
Bassein, Pardi, 1st January, 1921.

P. J. NORONHA,
I. J. PEREIRA,
GABRIEL DE MELLO,
J. J. PEREIRA,
P. A. CARVALLO,
MARIAN COELHO,
& OTHERS. 7412

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF MR. KHOSHROU NAWROJ BANAJI OF BOMBAY.

Trading under the names of:—
THE ALLIANCE ELECTRIC MOTOR EQUIPMENT & SERVICE CO.
THE GENERAL ORDER SUPPLY FOREIGN TRADING AGENCY.
THE ALLIANCE CORN GRINDING SPICES & OIL MILLS, CO.
HORMAZD & CO.

THE DEED executed by Mr. Khoshro Nawroji Banaji in my favour for behalf of his creditors, I, the undersigned have become possessed of all his Assets and Effects as a Trustee to hold, realise and divide the same or the proceeds thereof amongst his creditors; and I here by give notice to all persons having any claims against the above estate to send to me within ten days from the date hereof their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and to produce to me the vouchers in support thereof in default of which they shall be excluded from the benefit of the Assets in my hands.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
113, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 7407

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received Chief Ordnance Officer, Bombay, Area upto 1 p.m. on 10th January, 1921, For the services of an Auctioneer to carry out Auction Sale of the Ordnance Stores, at the Ordnance and Clothing Depots, at Bombay for the period of 2 years commencing from 19th January, 1921, under the following conditions:

- (1) The sale is to be advertised at Auctioneer's expense by advertisements in the leading papers and by hand bills.
- (2) The sale is to be carried out under the supervision of a representative of the Ordnance Officer.
- (3) Lotting, numbering, weighing, etc., to be carried out at the Auctioneer's expense. Cooly labour being provided by the Ordnance Department.
- (4) The Auctioneer will notify purchasers that stores purchased may be resold if not removed within 7 days of sale.
- (5) The proceeds of the sale are to be paid by the Auctioneer into the Bank of Bombay on a receivable order obtained from the Ordnance Officer within 7 days of the date of sale.
- (6) Responsibility for recovery of payments for stores sold shall rest with the Auctioneer and any loss due to amounts not recovered shall be borne by the Auctioneer.
- (7) The Chief Ordnance Officer does not bind himself to accept any tender.
- (8) Tender forms can be obtained at the Ordnance Depot, Bombay on payment of Re. 1.

H. CLARKE, Major R.A.,
Chief Ordnance Officer Bombay,
Ordnance Depot,
Bombay, 30th December, 1920. 7409

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **MARY VICTORIA PEREIRA**, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late **ANTON KAITAN MARCELIN**, valued Mine Francis Perel (Pereira) of Komdivta, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, has with the consent of the surviving executor, **Elise Gabriel Coelho**, contracted to sell to my client the below-mentioned property free from all incumbrances and control whatsoever. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof, by way of request, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, sale, share, trust, whatever or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make their claims known, writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the scale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Maunje Mulund, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, admeasuring one acre and nineteen and a three-fourth Gunthas and entered in the Collector's Books of Revenue and in the Rights of the village of Mulund as under:

Entry Survey Pot number	Area	Assessment.
32 1 & 2	0-12 1/2	2 4 0
33 1	0-7 1/2	1 8 0
34 2	0-39 1/2	2 8 0
	1-19 1/2	6 4 0

and all which land is bounded on or towards the North by the land of Rod Almeida, on or towards the South by the Government Tank, on or towards the East by the land of Gabriel Dalmeida, and on or towards the West by the Public Road; and all which land is in the occupation and possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1920.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, P.A., L.L.B.

Vakil, High Court. 7406

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers, Malaria, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.
BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic. Rs. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE.—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of 100 dros. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anemic people. An aphrodisiac. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA) MIXTURE for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Rs. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE.—Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by **Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS & CO.,** Warli, Laboratory, Bombay, 1.

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion, High pressure sterilisers, Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydrometric syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

Telephone: No. 3411

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and rich vegetable drugs. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine is available in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We record it to say that the people in persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any fault in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It is a place lost power and rejuvenates the aged and it is enough to say that, much is not that which a perfume admires. It is that which disease fringes and its record. Price per bottle containing 10 pills. Rupees ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTILAL—RAJKOT—Kathiawar. (Indial)



After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of **Horlick's Malted Milk** is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.



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A CLEAR, BRIGHT, NON-GREASY LIQUID. PROMOTES GROWTH OF HAIR.
Invigorates the glands and acts as a tonic to the hair roots. Prevents hair splitting or falling out. Dandruff and Scurf disappear after a few applications of "KOKO" simply sprinkled on the hair, then gently rubbed in a downward direction and thoroughly brushed.
Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy. Use it night and morning; you will be really at improvement after regular treatment.
You can obtain "KOKO" at any Chemist or Store.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co., KANTIA BUILDINGS, Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

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Engineer & Company
FIDELITY, BOMBAY.

SINUSES.

are cured without operation.
Rajvaid
Sri Ramandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

CAPLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.	
LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
(Keweenaw) 10 a.m.	29.00
Liverpool, Dec. 29th.	
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	Nil
" " Sales of East India	Nil
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. American Spot	10.70
Egyptian E.G.E. Sakels	24.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in)	Mar. 13.35
Liverpool at closing time	May 13.48
" " " "	July 13.60
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 12.37
" " " "	Mar. 12.71

CLOSING PRICES.	
Liverpool, Dec. 29th.	
Dec. 29th.	9.01
Jan. 1st.	9.02
Feb. 1st.	9.03
Mar. 1st.	9.04
Apr. 1st.	9.05
May 1st.	9.06
Jun. 1st.	9.07
Jul. 1st.	9.08
Aug. 1st.	9.09
Sep. 1st.	9.10
Oct. 1st.	9.11
Nov. 1st.	9.12
Dec. 1st.	9.13
Jan. 1st.	9.14
Feb. 1st.	9.15
Mar. 1st.	9.16
Apr. 1st.	9.17
May 1st.	9.18
Jun. 1st.	9.19
Jul. 1st.	9.20
Aug. 1st.	9.21
Sep. 1st.	9.22
Oct. 1st.	9.23
Nov. 1st.	9.24
Dec. 1st.	9.25
Jan. 1st.	9.26
Feb. 1st.	9.27
Mar. 1st.	9.28
Apr. 1st.	9.29
May 1st.	9.30
Jun. 1st.	9.31
Jul. 1st.	9.32
Aug. 1st.	9.33
Sep. 1st.	9.34
Oct. 1st.	9.35
Nov. 1st.	9.36
Dec. 1st.	9.37
Jan. 1st.	9.38
Feb. 1st.	9.39
Mar. 1st.	9.40
Apr. 1st.	9.41
May 1st.	9.42
Jun. 1st.	9.43
Jul. 1st.	9.44
Aug. 1st.	9.45
Sep. 1st.	9.46
Oct. 1st.	9.47
Nov. 1st.	9.48
Dec. 1st.	9.49
Jan. 1st.	9.50
Feb. 1st.	9.51
Mar. 1st.	9.52
Apr. 1st.	9.53
May 1st.	9.54
Jun. 1st.	9.55
Jul. 1st.	9.56
Aug. 1st.	9.57
Sep. 1st.	9.58
Oct. 1st.	9.59
Nov. 1st.	9.60
Dec. 1st.	9.61
Jan. 1st.	9.62
Feb. 1st.	9.63
Mar. 1st.	9.64
Apr. 1st.	9.65
May 1st.	9.66
Jun. 1st.	9.67
Jul. 1st.	9.68
Aug. 1st.	9.69
Sep. 1st.	9.70
Oct. 1st.	9.71
Nov. 1st.	9.72
Dec. 1st.	9.73
Jan. 1st.	9.74
Feb. 1st.	9.75
Mar. 1st.	9.76
Apr. 1st.	9.77
May 1st.	9.78
Jun. 1st.	9.79
Jul. 1st.	9.80
Aug. 1st.	9.81
Sep. 1st.	9.82
Oct. 1st.	9.83
Nov. 1st.	9.84
Dec. 1st.	9.85
Jan. 1st.	9.86
Feb. 1st.	9.87
Mar. 1st.	9.88
Apr. 1st.	9.89
May 1st.	9.90
Jun. 1st.	9.91
Jul. 1st.	9.92
Aug. 1st.	9.93
Sep. 1st.	9.94
Oct. 1st.	9.95
Nov. 1st.	9.96
Dec. 1st.	9.97
Jan. 1st.	9.98
Feb. 1st.	9.99
Mar. 1st.	10.00

CLOSING PRICES.	
Liverpool, Dec. 29th.	
Dec. 29th.	9.01
Jan. 1st.	9.02
Feb. 1st.	9.03
Mar. 1st.	9.04
Apr. 1st.	9.05
May 1st.	9.06
Jun. 1st.	9.07
Jul. 1st.	9.08
Aug. 1st.	9.09
Sep. 1st.	9.10
Oct. 1st.	9.11
Nov. 1st.	9.12
Dec. 1st.	9.13
Jan. 1st.	9.14
Feb. 1st.	9.15
Mar. 1st.	9.16
Apr. 1st.	9.17
May 1st.	9.18
Jun. 1st.	9.19
Jul. 1st.	9.20
Aug. 1st.	9.21
Sep. 1st.	9.22
Oct. 1st.	9.23
Nov. 1st.	9.24
Dec. 1st.	9.25
Jan. 1st.	9.26
Feb. 1st.	9.27
Mar. 1st.	9.28
Apr. 1st.	9.29
May 1st.	9.30
Jun. 1st.	9.31
Jul. 1st.	9.32
Aug. 1st.	9.33
Sep. 1st.	9.34
Oct. 1st.	9.35
Nov. 1st.	9.36
Dec. 1st.	9.37
Jan. 1st.	9.38
Feb. 1st.	9.39
Mar. 1st.	9.40
Apr. 1st.	9.41
May 1st.	9.42
Jun. 1st.	9.43
Jul. 1st.	9.44
Aug. 1st.	9.45
Sep. 1st.	9.46
Oct. 1st.	9.47
Nov. 1st.	9.48
Dec. 1st.	9.49
Jan. 1st.	9.50
Feb. 1st.	9.51
Mar. 1st.	9.52
Apr. 1st.	9.53
May 1st.	9.54
Jun. 1st.	9.55
Jul. 1st.	9.56
Aug. 1st.	9.57
Sep. 1st.	9.58
Oct. 1st.	9.59
Nov. 1st.	9.60
Dec. 1st.	9.61
Jan. 1st.	9.62
Feb. 1st.	9.63
Mar. 1st.	9.64
Apr. 1st.	9.65
May 1st.	9.66
Jun. 1st.	9.67
Jul. 1st.	9.68
Aug. 1st.	9.69
Sep. 1st.	9.70
Oct. 1st.	9.71
Nov. 1st.	9.72
Dec. 1st.	9.73
Jan. 1st.	9.74
Feb. 1st.	9.75
Mar. 1st.	9.76
Apr. 1st.	9.77
May 1st.	9.78
Jun. 1st.	9.79
Jul. 1st.	9.80
Aug. 1st.	9.81
Sep. 1st.	9.82
Oct. 1st.	9.83
Nov. 1st.	9.84
Dec. 1st.	9.85
Jan. 1st.	9.86
Feb. 1st.	9.87
Mar. 1st.	9.88
Apr. 1st.	9.89
May 1st.	9.90
Jun. 1st.	9.91
Jul. 1st.	9.92
Aug. 1st.	9.93
Sep. 1st.	9.94
Oct. 1st.	9.95
Nov. 1st.	9.96
Dec. 1st.	9.97
Jan. 1st.	9.98
Feb. 1st.	9.99
Mar. 1st.	10.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 29TH.	
Dec. 29th.	9.01
Jan. 1st.	9.02
Feb. 1st.	9.03
Mar. 1st.	9.04
Apr. 1st.	9.05
May 1st.	9.06
Jun. 1st.	9.07
Jul. 1st.	9.08
Aug. 1st.	9.09
Sep. 1st.	9.10
Oct. 1st.	9.11
Nov. 1st.	9.12
Dec. 1st.	9.13
Jan. 1st.	9.14
Feb. 1st.	9.15
Mar. 1st.	9.16
Apr. 1st.	9.17
May 1st.	9.18
Jun. 1st.	9.19
Jul. 1st.	9.20
Aug. 1st.	9.21
Sep. 1st.	9.22
Oct. 1st.	9.23
Nov. 1st.	9.24
Dec. 1st.	9.25
Jan. 1st.	9.26
Feb. 1st.	9.27
Mar. 1st.	9.28
Apr. 1st.	9.29
May 1st.	9.30
Jun. 1st.	9.31
Jul. 1st.	9.32
Aug. 1st.	9.33
Sep. 1st.	9.34
Oct. 1st.	9.35
Nov. 1st.	9.36
Dec. 1st.	9.37
Jan. 1st.	9.38
Feb. 1st.	9.39
Mar. 1st.	9.40
Apr. 1st.	9.41
May 1st.	9.42
Jun. 1st.	9.43
Jul. 1st.	9.44
Aug. 1st.	9.45
Sep. 1st.	9.46
Oct. 1st.	9.47
Nov. 1st.	9.48
Dec. 1st.	9.49
Jan. 1st.	9.50
Feb. 1st.	9.51
Mar. 1st.	9.52
Apr. 1st.	9.53
May 1st.	9.54
Jun. 1st.	9.55
Jul. 1st.	9.56
Aug. 1st.	9.57
Sep. 1st.	9.58
Oct. 1st.	9.59
Nov. 1st.	9.60
Dec. 1st.	9.61
Jan. 1st.	9.62
Feb. 1st.	9.63
Mar. 1st.	9.64
Apr. 1st.	9.65
May 1st.	9.66
Jun. 1st.	9.67
Jul. 1st.	9.68
Aug. 1st.	9.69
Sep. 1st.	9.70
Oct. 1st.	9.71
Nov. 1st.	9.72
Dec. 1st.	9.73
Jan. 1st.	9.74
Feb. 1st.	9.75
Mar. 1st.	9.76
Apr. 1st.	9.77
May 1st.	9.78
Jun. 1st.	9.79
Jul. 1st.	9.80
Aug. 1st.	9.81
Sep. 1st.	9.82
Oct. 1st.	9.83
Nov. 1st.	9.84
Dec. 1st.	9.85
Jan. 1st.	9.86
Feb. 1st.	9.87
Mar. 1st.	9.88
Apr. 1st.	9.89
May 1st.	9.90
Jun. 1st.	9.91
Jul. 1st.	9.92
Aug. 1st.	9.93
Sep. 1st.	9.94
Oct. 1st.	9.95
Nov. 1st.	9.96
Dec. 1st.	9.97
Jan. 1st.	9.98
Feb. 1st.	9.99
Mar. 1st.	10.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 30TH.	
Dec. 30th.	13.65
Jan. 1st.	13.75
Feb. 1st.	13.85
Mar. 1st.	13.95
Apr. 1st.	14.05
May 1st.	14.15
Jun. 1st.	14.25
Jul. 1st.	14.35
Aug. 1st.	14.45
Sep. 1st.	14.55
Oct. 1st.	14.65
Nov. 1st.	14.75
Dec. 1st.	14.85
Jan. 1st.	14.95
Feb. 1st.	15.05
Mar. 1st.	15.15
Apr. 1st.	15.25
May 1st.	15.35
Jun. 1st.	15.45
Jul. 1st.	15.55
Aug. 1st.	15.65
Sep. 1st.	15.75
Oct. 1st.	15.85
Nov. 1st.	15.95
Dec. 1st.	16.05
Jan. 1st.	16.15
Feb. 1st.	16.25
Mar. 1st.	16.35
Apr. 1st.	16.45
May 1st.	16.55
Jun. 1st.	16.65
Jul. 1st.	16.75
Aug. 1st.	16.85
Sep. 1st.	16.95
Oct. 1st.	17.05
Nov. 1st.	17.15
Dec. 1st.	17.25
Jan. 1st.	17.35
Feb. 1st.	17.45
Mar. 1st.	17.55
Apr. 1st.	17.65
May 1st.	17.75
Jun. 1st.	17.85
Jul. 1st.	17.95
Aug. 1st.	18.05
Sep. 1st.	18.15
Oct. 1st.	18.25
Nov. 1st.	18.35
Dec. 1st.	18.45
Jan. 1st.	18.55
Feb. 1st.	18.65
Mar. 1st.	18.75
Apr. 1st.	18.85
May 1st.	18.95
Jun. 1st.	19.05
Jul. 1st.	19.15
Aug. 1st.	19.25
Sep. 1st.	19.35
Oct. 1st.	19.45
Nov. 1st.	19.55
Dec. 1st.	19.65
Jan. 1st.	19.75
Feb. 1st.	19.85
Mar. 1st.	19.95
Apr. 1st.	20.05
May 1st.	20.15
Jun. 1st.	20.25
Jul. 1st.	20.35
Aug. 1st.	20.45
Sep. 1st.	20.55
Oct. 1st.	20.65
Nov. 1st.	20.75
Dec. 1st.	20.85
Jan. 1st.	20.95
Feb. 1st.	21.05
Mar. 1st.	21.15
Apr. 1st.	21.25
May 1st.	21.35
Jun. 1st.	21.45
Jul. 1st.	21.55
Aug. 1st.	21.65
Sep. 1st.	21.75
Oct. 1st.	21.85
Nov. 1st.	21.95
Dec. 1st.	22.05
Jan. 1st.	22.15
Feb. 1st.	22.25
Mar. 1st.	22.35
Apr. 1st.	22.45
May 1st.	22.55
Jun. 1st.	22.65
Jul. 1st.	22.75
Aug. 1st.	22.85
Sep. 1st.	22.95
Oct. 1st.	23.05
Nov. 1st.	23.15
Dec. 1st.	23.25
Jan. 1st.	23.35
Feb. 1st.	23.45
Mar. 1st.	23.55
Apr. 1st.	23.65
May 1st.	23.75
Jun. 1st.	23.85
Jul. 1st.	23.95
Aug. 1st.	24.05
Sep. 1st.	24.15
Oct. 1st.	24.25
Nov. 1st.	24.35
Dec. 1st.	24.45
Jan. 1st.	24.55
Feb. 1st.	24.65
Mar. 1st.	24.75
Apr. 1st.	24.85
May 1st.	24.95
Jun. 1st.	25.05
Jul. 1st.	25.15
Aug. 1st.	25.25
Sep. 1st.	25.35
Oct. 1st.	25.45
Nov. 1st.	25.55
Dec. 1st.	25.65
Jan. 1st.	25.75
Feb. 1st.	25.85
Mar. 1st.	25.95
Apr. 1st.	26.05
May 1st.	26.15
Jun. 1st.	26.25
Jul. 1st.	26.35
Aug. 1st.	26.45
Sep. 1st.	26.55
Oct. 1st.	26.65
Nov. 1st.	26.75
Dec. 1st.	26.85
Jan. 1st.	26.95
Feb. 1st.	27.05
Mar. 1st.	27.15
Apr. 1st.	27.25
May 1st.	27.35
Jun. 1st.	27.45
Jul. 1st.	27.55
Aug. 1st.	27.65
Sep. 1st.	27.75
Oct. 1st.	27.85
Nov. 1st.	27.95
Dec. 1st.	28.05
Jan. 1st.	28.15
Feb. 1st.	28.25
Mar. 1st.	28.35
Apr. 1st.	28.45
May 1st.	28.55
Jun. 1st.	28.65
Jul. 1st.	28.75

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and generously. Free of
unnecessary provisions
—and exceptions.

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Apollo Bunder.
Branch at BOMBAY Telegram
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JEWELLERS.

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Latham & Co., after their experience
of other safes in the recent fire in
their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Bank
India and Burma, after a severe
competitive test by fire held in
Calcutta in the Director-General of
Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

Burglar Resisting Safes, recently
supplied to Government, to replace
other Makers' safe that had been
purloined.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of
European and Indian Banks.

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Gopipura, SURAT.
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Messrs. Sajan & Co.,
BOMBAY.

(Suppliers of Tiles, Marbles and Metallic
Ceilings) offer their heartiest gratitude for
past year's patronage and hope the same
shall be continued for the New Year
which would bring peace and prosperity
all round.

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ALSO IMPORTERS OF

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A going concern of six years standing
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under the supervision of a strong board of
Directors promising a good dividend in the
very first year. For full particulars Vide
Prospectus of the Company to be had from
the Managing Agents on application.
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specially for removing the LONG-FELT
WANT OF SWADESHI ARTICLES main-
ly manufacture of woollen yarn from raw
wool. Hosiery (such as stockings, baniāns,
comforters, Mufflers) rugs, shawls, alwans,
etc. and for IMPROVING NUMEROUS
INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

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ly profited THEMSELVES but will also
encourage the SPREAD OF INDIAN HOME
INDUSTRIES.

N. B. This is not an invitation to the
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to read the prospectus of the Company before
deciding an investment elsewhere.

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Managing Agents,
281/2A, Bow Bazar Street,
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Rs. 27/8. Coat Hats in various shades.
(Specially ordered out for Bombay Racing
Season.)

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Hawkes White or Piths, from Rs. 5/12.
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(Late of Leach & Webber).
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Secretarial appointments or practice. The
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don Chamber of Commerce and the Govern-
ment Auditor's Diploma Examination, a
speciality.

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Retifiers for charging batteries. Standard
testing instruments. D. C. Motors 1/8 to 15
H.P. Pumping sets and dynamos, ready
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Circle, Fort, Bombay Post
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 1, 1921.

THE CALL FOR SACRIFICE.

"I feel compelled to say that the one
thing we will be bound to comment
upon when we get back to Britain is
the most amazing unity and most ex-
treme spirit of Nationalism that we have
seen manifested everywhere in this
country." So said Mr. Ben Spoor in
conveying to the Congress the message
of hope and good-will from the British
Labour party. We quote his words to
bring home the outstanding fact of the
present political situation in India—the
earnest and united determination of the
Indian people to emancipate themselves
now and immediately and thereby to
make their destined contribution towards
making the world safe for democracy—
by giving a definite, unmistakable and
uncompromising answer to the challenge
of the forces of militarism and economic
imperialism which have reassorted them-
selves to cheat humanity of the fruits of
the Great War. The answer is given
not merely by a reaffirmation of the Cal-
cutta resolution on Non-Cooperation, but
by the reaffirmation of it in a more de-
finite and unequivocal form, which
eliminates the elements of ambiguity
no less than of weakness and discord
and which—and this is the most im-
portant achievement—carries with it the
solid united resolve—to serve and sacrifice
—of all Congressmen. The Calcutta
resolution was passed by a large majority
of the Congress. The Nagpur resolu-
tion has been passed by the united voice
of the Congress. Commenting on the
Presidential address of Mr. C. Acharya
we wrote the other day: "There is no
doubt that the national will of the people
has expressed itself in favour of the
adoption of the weapon of organised
Non-Cooperation—as revealed in the
successful boycott of Councils by the
majority of the electors. But it is
equally evident that the existing pro-
gramme of Non-Cooperation, in some of
its important items, is not adequate or
immediately feasible or advisable and it
will be readily granted that in respect
of the boycott of schools and colleges
and courts of law its revision in the
direction of eliminating the negative,
and strengthening the positive, side is
imperatively called for." We urged
this because while the Calcutta resolution
embodied the conviction of the nation,
it was not calculated to mobilise the
nation into an organised and irresistible
force and consolidate all national
energies. The Nagpur resolution not
only removes this defect but also adds
elements of incalculable strength. One
of the speakers summed up the signifi-
cance of the resolution, in a beautiful
phrase, when he described it as com-
bining saintliness with statesmanship.
The Nagpur Congress, we have said,
emphasised, once again, the solidarity
of the nation. It has thus incidentally
grievously disappointed the fond hopes
of the critics of Non-Cooperation that
"this foolish of all foolish schemes"
would split the national organisation
and, in consequence, bring about the
natural death of the movement by its
sheer inanity and ineffectuality. The resolu-
tion of the Congress is stronger than the
Calcutta resolution, and not least so be-
cause it has softened the negative aspects
of the mandate regarding the boycott of
schools, colleges and law courts. But
its main strength lies in the declaration,
made for the first time on behalf of the
country, and in no uncertain terms, that
the nation has resolved to put into force
the entire programme of non-violent
Non-Cooperation with the renunciation
of voluntary association with the present
Government at one end, and the refusal
to pay taxes, at the other. That the
time when this programme is to be
enforced to its last stage, if necessary, is
left to be determined by either the Con-
gress itself or the All-India Congress
Committee is an effective and definite
notice to friends and foes alike that the
country has embarked on this great
national endeavour, not in a spirit of
adventure, much less on the promptings
of despair, but in a devout spirit of
service and sacrifice, determined to make
of it, a chapter of man's constructive
effort to conquer the forces of darkness—

a chapter more glorious than any known
to history—as well as a means of win-
ning India's freedom. For let there be
no mistake about it. What we as a
nation are out to fight is a menace
greater than any that ever threatened
the world—greater than the evil-
spirit of Prussianism which the War was
waged to exorcise. Dr. Ansari, in his
presidential address to the All-India
Muslim League tersely summed up what
we are fighting. As he said:

"It is not only the question of Khila-
fat or the Punjab, the repressive
legislations or the shameful treatment
of Indians in different parts of the
British Empire, but it is the spirit
behind these individual actions which
has to be fought and conquered. To
any one who tries to look deeper it be-
comes obvious that these specific
actions are the natural outcome of the
notion of superiority of the West over
the East, the greed and lust of power,
the desire of exploitation of the weaker
nations for the benefit of the stronger,
and the determination on the part of
the Western nations to perpetuate the
bondage and slavery of Asiatic people.
It is, therefore, not only a question of
India's honour and freedom but a
great struggle for the emancipation of
all the enslaved Asiatic peoples from
the thralldom of the West."

Upto a few years ago the Indian people
had faith in the British people—had
faith in the connection with Britain—
had faith in the promises of Britain—had
faith that, despite disappointments and
delays, Britain would, after the war,
take India into equal and honourable
partnership with her. The tragic
breaches of pledges and the blood-boiling
atrocities, and, worse, the inhuman re-
fusal of remorse and reparation, have
shaken that faith for ever. And, along
with the loss of faith, has grown the
fear that Western Materialism, to satisfy
its insatiable hunger, menaces the basis
of civilisation. Now, and after, nothing
can retrieve that faith,—no promises, no
inducements, no threats, no coercion.
There is only one way. It is the way of
remorse and reparation, accompanied
with the immediate attainment by India
of Swaraj—of Government by the people
for the people. Then shall India go,
hand in hand, with Britain, nay, with
all the nations of the earth, along the
path leading to the greater freedom of
humanity. It is not a tragic accident
but a tragic necessity, that has entrusted
India—with her still untapped reservoirs
of spiritual forces—with this honourable
but onerous privilege of making a con-
tribution of national endeavour that will
at once be the saving of the West as well
as of the East. Mr. Spoor said: "The
West needs the East and the East needs
the West." Let us assure him that the
faith which supports the Indian people,
in their present resolution, is a faith not
merely in the destiny of their own coun-
try but in the common destiny of
humanity. By violence, with the in-
evitable sufferings and bloodshed that it
will entail, the Indian people may
regain their freedom. But the collective
wisdom of the nation abhors this method
and its most binding injunction to the
country is that "the spirit of violence is
not only contrary to the growth of a
true spirit of democracy but actually
retards the enforcement (if necessary) of
the other stages of Non-Cooperation." It
abhors violence because the purpose
which animates it is not the selfish one
of national aggrandisement, but the
greater and lasting good of humanity
which, it believes, can never be attained
by the blood-bath of war and violence
but by peaceful sacrifice. Peaceful
sacrifice—that is the demand which
India makes of all her sons and daugh-
ters and if they are worthy of her and
the great human purpose of her destiny,
they will not fail to bring to her altar,
in a spirit of humility, the greatest gift
that man or woman can give—the gift
of Sacrifice.

THE BADGE OF BARBARITY.

The terrible truth that the Indian nation
will not be able to realise its destiny till
it has done justice to the so-called
depressed classes and released them from
the slough of untouchability and other
disabilities which have been their lot for
centuries past is being increasingly
borne in upon all patriotic minds in this
country at the present day. If the so-
called higher classes show no inclination
to extend the hand of brotherhood to
their "lowlier" brethren, the latter them-
selves would before long learn to stand
on their own legs and wrest from the
unwilling hands of the former their just
rights. We, as a nation, have two
immediate tasks to perform before we
are able to take our proper place in the
affairs of civilised nations of the earth.
We must shake ourselves off the badge
of helotry that keeps us under foreign
political domination. We must also
remove the badge of barbarity that is
ours because of the shameful and
revolting treatment that we accord to
fifty millions of our own countrymen—a
treatment unparalleled in the long history

of man's injustice and cruelty to man.
The "higher" classes—or rather the
really inferior classes because of the
sub-human attitude of mind they
betray—would, therefore, be well advised
to lose no time, in obedience to the
mandate of the Congress, in demonst-
rating their sympathy with their unfor-
tunate brethren and conceding to
them their rights as human beings
and fellow-countrymen. No true patriot
would wish that the "depressed" classes
should be permanently alienated, socially
and politically, from the rest of their
countrymen, owing to the selfishness and
apathy of the latter.

It is a welcome sign of the
times that an ever-increasing volume
of public opinion among Hindus
is unmistakably declaring itself in favour
of doing away with the barrier of "un-
touchability" which is keeping the two
classes apart and preventing fifty millions
of our countrymen from the enjoyment
of their inalienable human and civic
privileges. The ice was broken at the
first Untouchability Conference held two
years ago and since then, beyond a few
obscurantists and reactionaries of the
ultra-orthodox class, the great majority
have come to recognise the paramount
necessity of taking the "depressed" classes
with them in their march towards the
national goal. It is a peculiarly gratify-
ing circumstance that the foremost
national leader of the day in the field
of politics should be also leading the move-
ment for the emancipation of
the "depressed" classes. Mr. Gandhi
has the courage of conviction to declare
that he is a follower of Varnashrama
Dharma and Sanataniya Hinduism and at
the same time to assert that untouch-
ability is an absolute sin practised in the
name of Hinduism. Since the expres-
sion "Varnashrama Dharma" has of late
received a bad odour from its illegiti-
mate use by reactionaries and un-
thinking bigots of the "orthodox"
school of Hinduism, it is natural that
Mr. Gandhi should be misunder-
stood by some of his countrymen when
he declares himself as a follower of
"Varnashrama Dharma." We do not
feel ourselves called upon to say any-
thing about the much-abused expression
"Varnashrama Dharma." All that we
can say is that whatever it may mean,
under its cloak greater crimes and in-
justices against humanity have been
perpetrated than under any other sanc-
tified expression. To the sanction which
it—as we think wrongly—is supposed to
give, we owe the abominable system of
caste which keeps men apart from others
as men have never been kept apart, which
has stunted the growth of a nation as
national growth has never been stunted.
But evidently to Mr. Gandhi "Varnash-
rama Dharma" means something more or
something less than the narrow concep-
tion of it which most of the avowed
followers of that Dharma entertain. To
disabuse the minds of his countrymen
of any false impressions about his belief
in the utility of Varnashrama Dharma at
the present day, Mr. Gandhi would do
well, when he has an opportunity, to
make his meaning clearer.

There can be no question, how-
ever, of the need of getting rid
of the badge of untouchability
which attaches to the "depressed"
classes and of conceding to them full
rights of religious and civic fellowship
by their unrestricted admission to all
public places of religious worship and
secular usage. Once the idea of un-
touchability, which is at the root of all
mischief, is removed from the minds of
the so-called higher classes, the way for
the emancipation of their unfortunate
fellow-men would become clear. The later
are denied access to the temples, wells
and houses of the "upper" classes because
of the "taint" of "untouchability"
attaching to them. Even public wells and
public schools, not to mention public
offices, are closed to them because of
this disability. It is, therefore, essen-
tial that the efforts of all true patriots
and social reformers should at once
be directed to the destruction of
this pernicious idea of untouchability.
The idea has no real religious basis at
all, as Mr. Gandhi has clearly stated, and
even if any religion sanctioned it, it
would not be a religion worth the
name. It rests with the educated classes
and especially with the younger genera-
tion of to-day to carry the gospel of the
common brotherhood of the untouchable
classes to the remotest villages of this
country and thus pave the way for the
speedy emancipation of these classes and
their march hand in hand with the
rest of their countrymen towards the
national goal. If we do not do so, we
shall never hope to attain Government
by the people for the people and shall
continue to deserve the civilized world's
condemnation as being, in a most vital
respect, the most barbaric and tyranni-
cal nation ever known to history.

Notes of the Day.

A Test of Sincerity.

The President of the National Liberal
Federation in his pathetic appeal to the

bureaucracy to mend their ways has declared
that their military policy will be a test
of their sincerity. One would have sup-
posed that the policy followed by the bureau-
cracy among would have furnished the
evidence of that sincerity for which
they are looking about. However, since the
"Liberals" refuse to look to the past and
are content to confine their gaze to the
immediate present, which, in their opinion,
is all that is necessary for one's happiness
below, they are welcome to judge of the
sincerity of the bureaucracy by the test of
their military policy alone. A fore-warning
of that policy has already been furnished in
the procedure and the recommendations
of the Esher Committee. Nay, the
"Liberals" themselves are alarmed at observ-
ing that "the Government is even now
carrying into effect some portions of the
recommendations without consulting Indian
opinion"—an action which, in the opinion of
our friends, "will only deepen the distrust
of British military policy already widely
prevailing in this country." The "Liberals"
have passed a number of resolutions con-
demning this policy and pointing out how,
if the Esher Committee's recommendations are
adopted, Great Britain will have ruth-
less subordinated Indian interests to those
of Imperial policy. One would like to know
if the "Liberals" will be prepared to ease
in their lot with Congressmen if the bureau-
cracy, in whom they have so much faith
left still, fail in the test they
have proposed. For ourselves, we consider
the recommendations of the Esher Committee
to be the very negation of reasonable Gov-
ernment.

Martial Law Victims.

While the cry on every side is for more
and more repression, it would be vain to hope
that the Government of India would so far
relent as to pay heed to the appeal that
comes from Amritsar for the exercise of
clemency, if not of bare justice, towards the
86 victims of the Martial Law regime of
last year who are still rotting in jails in
India or in the Andamans. The Indian
public have so completely lost faith in the
humanity and righteousness of the authori-
ties that an appeal such as emanates
from Amritsar will evoke but melancholy
interest in their minds. Truly has it been
said that hope long deferred maketh the
heart sick. There was an occasion last year
to make a genuine demonstration of Royal
Clemency, but the Government of India
partially cheated the people of India of it.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught may
or may not have been commissioned to
exercise the privilege of clemency, but
if there is any state-manship left in the
Government of India they would be doing not
only the just thing but the politic as well
by restoring the 86 persons to freedom. It
is never too late to relent.

Ministerial Appointments.

We note that we were mistaken in im-
agining that Lord Ronald-Roy, unlike Lord
Willington, would be satisfied with having
only two Ministers to help him, in addition
to the four members of his Executive
Council, and name of a third Minister, in
charge of the portfolio of Agriculture and
Public Works, is now announced and this
announcement is supposed to be a pre-
lude to the appointment of a fourth Min-
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THE NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

The Congress meets this afternoon at 12 noon as announced yesterday, owing to the Subjects Committee not having been able to finish in time the discussion on all proposed articles in the Congress constitution.

It is stated the Congress would sit at one stretch to finish the whole business, which might probably be till ten in the night. A good number of delegates had left and are leaving by special and other trains. The Social Conference meets to-morrow.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARIES.

From Our Special Representative.

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

The Subjects Committee sat both last night and this morning, and is said to have adopted several resolutions to be placed before the Congress which meets at three this afternoon.

The Committee was unanimous on resolution regarding Mr. Horniman's services both in India and England. Another resolution declares against giving welcome to the Dab of Connaught. Other resolutions deal with questions of Reverse Councils, to Escher Committee Report, Depressed Classes, Indian Labour Organisation and so on. Three of yesterday's resolutions regarding Congress propaganda and abolition of the British Committee and the newspaper "India," the late MacSweeney and article on the constitution dealing with the manner of election and the number of delegates to the Congress have yet to be disposed of. Mr. R. Venkatram (Bombay) has given notice of an amendment to the effect that the British Committee and the newspaper "India" be continued and the General Secretaries of the Congress be asked to report to the next Congress about their working.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARIES.

Mr. Patel having expressed his desire to retire from his General Secretaryship, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Rajagopalachari (Madras) were elected General Secretaries.

It is expected the Congress will sit late into night and finish up the work to-day. Many delegates have already left or are leaving to-day and many more will be leaving to-morrow by special trains. Special arrangements have been made in the Congress grounds for booking passengers by various trains.

On the Non-cooperation resolution, Swami Shradhananda, Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Deep Narayansingh, Jambadas Mehta and others were tabbed to speak, but as it was already late, Mr. Gandhi prevailed upon some of them and closure was applied. That explains why they did not address the Congress in support of the resolution. Cases of some people reminded one of the sayings "Thousands came to see, remained to pray."

With the passing of the resolution, which was greeted with wild cheering, there was an inevitable reaction on the minds of delegates and now many are more interested in getting back to their homes as quickly as possible than staying here further.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

COMPLETE UNANIMITY.

From Our Special Representative.

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

The Congress sitting this morning was marked by an unusual degree of enthusiasm. It appears delegates began to arrive as early as 2 a.m., and when the session commenced the pandal was full beyond measure. Everybody was on the qui vive to know the nature of the Non-Cooperation resolution finally adopted by the Subjects Committee, for it was known that the Committee sat late till 1 o'clock in the morning and a compromise satisfactory to all shades of political opinion arrived at. Anxiety was naturally at its highest pitch and when only a few printed copies were distributed here and there on the platform it added immensely to the prevailing curiosity and excitement. A prominent Mahomedan leader who was asked by a delegate to lend a copy for perusal, while gracefully acceding to the request, humorously added "don't steal it. You are a Maharratta and the Maharrattas stole my empire." This little pleasantry was entertaining to those who heard it. The audience which was swelling every minute occasionally indulged in ovating every well-known leader as he appeared on the platform and Mahatma Gandhi undoubtedly received the most enthusiastic reception. On the sitting commencing at last in real earnest, the President led off by extending a hearty welcome to the representatives of the British Labour Party, who have been present in the Congress as fraternal delegates from England. Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., replied. He began with the encouraging term of "Comrades." He admitted that unfortunately there was a good basis for accusations against Government in this country, which had been levelled against it by many speakers. But he appreciated the cordial reception that had been accorded to him and his fellow delegates. "In no country," said Mr. Spoor, "have we met with a warmer welcome than among the people of India." He further declared he had come to the Congress to convey the good wishes and good will of the Labour Party. However hostile Government might be, Labour for one is assured was wholeheartedly with India and his party was definitely committed to the application of the principle of self-determination to all parts of the world.

"STRONGER, BOLDER AND FULLER."

(Cheers.) On concluding Mr. Spoor was accorded a splendid ovation, which was even more intense than the one accorded him on rising to address the Congress.

Seth Jamanlal Bajaj on behalf of the Reception Committee thanked Mr. Spoor. Pandit Motilal Nehru, who followed Seth Jamanlal, said he had highest regard for the British public opinion; that regard had been shaken by recent events; but the message of the British Labour Party that had just been conveyed to the Congress was reassuring and they had every reason to thank themselves and feel gratified by the hand of fellowship that had been extended to them.

The presence of the fraternal delegates has excited interest among the delegates and visitors alike and the warm welcome that has been daily accorded to Mr. Spoor, Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood and Mr. Knight must have been no less gratifying to the delegates. Mr. Spoor referred in very appreciative terms to the kindness that they had met with among Indians.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

The second resolution to be taken up this morning was on Non-Cooperation. Excitement was at its highest, when Mr. C. R. Das was called upon to move the resolution. Mahatma Gandhi seconded and a number of people spoke in support including Swami Shradhananda of Saradapeth. Hasrat Maulana Mohini moved an amendment to the effect that the conscience clause regarding school children be omitted and the Congress do adhere to the Calcutta resolution. Mr. Das seconded it. Mr. Motilal Nehru also opposed the amendment and ultimately Mr. Gandhi spoke, explaining the reasons that had led to the drafting. There was no adoption of the position he had taken up, he said but for the purposes of unity they should sacrifice a trifle of their slight differences. He commended the resolution to the acceptance of the Congress. Finally Mahatma Mohini moved his amendment, which he declared was not necessary in the light of the recent explanation given by Mr. Gandhi. The Non-Cooperation resolution was unanimously passed amidst the immense outburst of enthusiastic cries of "Bandemataram" ("Allah-Akbar") and "Gandhi Mahatma." A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

One regrettable incident is the death of a young Bengali delegate this morning from pneumonia. Mr. Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Pal and others attended the funeral.

The resolution of the day was certainly that on Non-Cooperation. The resolution, which was finally adopted by the Subjects Committee, was the result of much anxious deliberation among the leaders. For days past informal exchange of views was going on and wild rumours of all sorts obtained currency and found credence among uninformed people. Whenever people met the question they asked of each other was what was going to happen. Those who knew Gandhi quite well, knew he would be the last man to yield to pressure, but would carry his point, overcoming all opposition. There was no definite opposition, of course. Everybody was agreed to the principle of Non-Cooperation and practically even as to the methods. Messrs. C. R. Das, Pal and others from Bengal, as well as other provinces, wanted to press certain modifications of the President's lukewarm pronouncement and the rather lenient colour to the impression that attempts would be made to drag the Congress backwards. All doubts and speculations are now at an end and there was a sigh of relief all last night from the resolution. Committee. Except in regard to students, it is believed the resolution goes further than was expected and is even more definite and comprehensive.

MR. DAS'S IMPASSIONED APPEAL.

Mr. Das, who moved the resolution, indeed claimed as much and something more for it. He warmly repelled the charge that the resolution was weaker than that adopted at Calcutta. His speech, impassioned at times, may be regarded as an eloquent defence of his own position and position of those like him. After reading the resolution in deep, sonorous tones and placing emphasis on certain words and phrases, he went on to say that our wrongs included the Punjab and the Khilafat. He did not want to enumerate those wrongs, because they were many, but each wrong he said was the cause of his attitude. These wrongs could be fought only by their attaining Swaraj and they must attain it immediately. (Cheers.) All methods had failed and non-violent Non-Cooperation was the only method left to them, and they wanted to resolve definitely, clearly and without any ambiguity that the whole scheme, outlined in the resolution, should be put into operation. He claimed, amidst cries of "hear, hear," that the present resolution was stronger, clearer and more comprehensive. He hoped the call would be obeyed by all the sections, lawyers, merchants, agriculturists and in fact, every section. It would mean that the tyrannical machinery of Government would not be moved by the hands of the people. (Cheers.) Mr. Das continued his eloquent appeal and closed his speech with a splendid piece of rhetoric that went home to the audience. May God grant, he said, that we have strength, not only to pass this resolution, but also to carry it out. Mahatma Gandhi seconded the resolution.

MR. GANDHI ON SUPREMACY OF CONSCIENCE.

SHANKARACHARYA'S UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT.

CONGRESS-MUSLIM LEAGUE UNANIMITY.

He was very brief in view of the funeral of a Bengali delegate that was about to take place. Mr. Pal, who was also in a hurry to go to the funeral, addressed in support of the resolution. His speech, like that of Mr. Das, was clearing his own position. He laid stress on the concluding para, of the resolution and emphasised that Non-Cooperation was their only remedy and the last chance. (Applause.) They had their little differences, but those differences must be merged for the country's cause. He concluded by appealing to the Indian merchants and multimillionaires to strike at the root of British capitalism, which was a twin sister to militarism, imperialism of Britain.

After Mr. Pal came Lala Lajpat Rai with his appreciation of the resolution. (Message incomplete.)

VOTING ON MOMENTOUS RESOLUTIONS.

ENTIRELY UNANIMOUS.

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

Point of interest about yesterday's voting both on Non-Cooperation and the change of Creed resolutions was many of those who had hitherto been regarded as being for one reason or the other voted in favour. Even in the Subjects Committee voting appears to have been practically unanimous, there being hardly any dissentients. Resolutions were carried with unalloyed fervour and Mr. Gandhi was accorded repeated ovations on so successfully piloting the resolutions. Some of our Bombay Nationalists who were shocked by the change of the Creed when adopted by the Swarajya Sabha in Bombay and made that cause of their severing connection with the Sabha also voted for or at any rate did not, being present in Congress, vote against the change of the Creed. Every opportunity was given to those who might have registered their dissent and only two and no more than two raised their hands against the resolution proposing the change of the Creed. To mention the names would be invidious but erstwhile opponents of change of the Creed if they were so convinced by the speeches they listened to at the Congress sittings should come out with open declaration to that effect and withdraw their resignations of the Swarajya Sabha.

Our morning contemporary has made Prof. Gidwani say at one of the subjects committee sittings that the question of Swaraj was an academic one. Prof. Gidwani tells me that it is absolutely untrue. He is convinced that Swaraj is no more an academic question than the Jallianwala Bagh. What he said in the Subjects Committee during the debate on the proposed change of the Creed was that the question of using violence was merely a speculative and academic one.

DEATH OF A DELEGATE.

Name of the Bengali delegate whose death was reported yesterday was Das Gupta. He was about forty years of age and Cashier in the Hindustan Cooperative Insurance Company in Calcutta. His death was due to apoplexy. All possible medical assistance was rendered to the deceased. The funeral ceremony which took place yesterday was impressive and many prominent leaders including Messrs. Gandhi, Das, Pal and others were present.

THURSDAY'S SPEECHES.

FULLER REPORTS.

"STRONGER, BOLDER AND FULLER"

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

Mr. C. R. Das moved to-day, the lengthy resolution on Non-Cooperation, and, in doing so, said: "This resolution most emphatically denies the charge that Non-Cooperation resolution passed in the Subjects Committee was weaker and not stronger than the resolution passed at the Special Session in Calcutta. Each of the wrongs including the Khilafat and the Punjab is a cause of attitude I have taken up so far as I am concerned. We declare our wrongs can only be righted by our obtaining Swaraj and our wrongs are of such a nature that we must attain Swaraj immediately. I claim this resolution is stronger, fuller, and bolder, than the Calcutta resolution. In the Calcutta resolution there was no clear declaration that this nation has resolved to put into force the entire scheme of Non-Cooperation down to non-payment of taxes. I think I believe with Mahatma Gandhi that, notwithstanding the last three months. You will

not be necessary but still if that is necessary I want it to be clearly stated that the people of India will not shrink from putting the call into force. Until that time, until the call is sounded, every lawyer, every student, every trader, every agriculturist, every merchant and every body in the country would do his bit and when the call comes, to respond to the call. Do you understand what that means? It means that the tyrannical machinery of Government is driven not by the Bureaucracy but by Indians and the moment the call is sounded every Indian is to take his hands off that machinery and tell this Government: do what you like but ours are not the hands which will move that machinery.

CALL TO LAWYERS.

As regards lawyers we say in this resolution that we reaffirm the Calcutta resolution; we are not satisfied with the way in which that has been responded to by lawyers and, therefore, we say greater effort must be made to secure our object. I am making no personal appeal in my favour, but I do ask you to remember that when I say anything I mean it and in my public life I have never said anything in which I do not believe. Some might suspect me, but, brothers, ask any question and I am prepared to answer. Beyond this I do not want to speak personally in this matter. I call upon you in the name of all that is holy to carry this resolution with no single dissentient voice. Declare to the nation that you realise your God-given rights, realised.

MR. GANDHI ON SUPREMACY OF CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Gandhi, in supporting the Non-Cooperation resolution of Mr. C. R. Das spoke in Hindi for a few minutes and then in English, in the course of which he referred to Mahatma Hasrat Mohani's amendment for deletion of "conscience clause" and said there has been absolutely no violation of obligation. It is a mission as a sort of brake on the Nationalist engine but he would ask the Moderates to see that the brake was kept in touch with the engine by an intervening number of compartments between and did not stay elsewhere. The Moderate Party should help the Nationalist Party by giving help from time to time in the direction of slackening the pace wherever necessary and not meet at a place like Madras while they were sitting at Nagpur. He hoped that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah who had done much for the national cause in the past would condescend to do so in the future. If the Moderate Party would not cooperate with the Nationalist Party it simply meant that they adopted the policy of Non-Cooperation which they themselves were condemning. If they could not cooperate with the Congress on account of minor differences of detail still less could they cooperate with a Government with whom they had greater differences.

CONSCIENCE ABOVE EVERYTHING

I shall always reserve the right of conscience wherever that conscience pricks me and tells me that it is against the mandate of the Congress. If a single Mahomedan says that it cannot be a matter of conscience with a boy under sixteen, that he has no right to think for himself, he has no right because these are the implications, he has no right to consult his parents for all that is well for him, the Congress will not prevent him, but he will not say this in the name of the Congress. Similarly, with reference to boys of twelve or under sixteen, because they are of a tender age. That is the practice we have hitherto adopted and that must remain the practice if we want to stand justified before the bar of public conscience and before the bar of civilised opinion. If there is a boy of twelve years who finds that it is against his conscience to stay in these schools, there is no power on earth that can prevent him from doing according to his conscience. I am not a man to quicken his conscience. It is his father's special prerogative.

SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN

Lala Lajpat Rai has told you about the service of the Police and I accept every word of what he has said. I think it is right we should know that we are not tampering with obligations of services imposed on employees of Government whether civil, military or police. But we are asking them not to kill their conscience. I want to make the point clear. I would have held it a sin if I had been one of those soldiers to receive the command of General Dyer to shoot those innocent men in Jallianwala Bagh. I would have considered it a duty to disregard that command. I know the discipline of soldiery and I say, if a soldier receives the commands of his officer which he considers to be in conflict with his religion or his duty to his country, he may certainly disregard them at the peril of his life. I ask you to carry this resolution with acclamation from the deepest recess of your heart that you are prepared to obtain Swaraj by the means that have been declared by the Congress. In this resolution you will also forget all differences and acrimony that have grinded our public life during the last three months. You will

eschew violence in thought, deed, and word whether in connection with the Government or with ourselves and I would repeat the promise that I made that we do not require one year, we do not even require nine months to get Swarajya.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SUPPORT.

Shri Sankaracharya of Sarada Peetha (Gujarat) in supporting the Non-Cooperation resolution said that as a representative of the ecclesiastical heads of Hinduism in this country he felt the utmost pleasure in giving his ecclesiastical support to the cause of Non-Cooperation. There had been for centuries past in India a conception that spiritual life and material life have nothing to do with each other. No conception could more erroneous in its face. This idea was purely western. The Indian conception of Dharma was of a very different nature. From the moment of birth to the moment of death every department of human activity came within the purview of Hindu Dharma. As regards the part of the preamble, whether or not the existing Government of India had forfeited the confidence of the country it remained still a proposition acceptable to all sane minds that the people of India should be determined to establish Swarajya. As one who had stood out for the Congress, since the time of Allahabad convention, it gave him great pleasure now to see mention made about the determination to establish Swarajya.

GITA'S SUPPORT.

A friend told him that the idea of Non-Cooperation was a Buddhist or Jain idea and not a Hindu idea. In his opinion it was a Hindu idea. No doubt the position of active hostility to repression was permitted by the Hindus as against Buddhist and Jain theory, but that was put only as a last resort. In the tenth chapter of the Bhagvat Gita it was said when truth cannot be told and an untruth should not be told, silence is the path prescribed. Similarly when they could not cooperate with the Government and when they could not resist the only path is Non-Violent Non-Cooperation. For the last thirteen or fourteen years he had been preaching the gospel of Non-Cooperation in education and therefore he was glad to see the Congress discussing the question in all earnestness and almost on the way to passing it.

APPEAL TO MODERATES.

As regards the last paragraph of the programme, that part which dealt with unity among all classes of people in India, the Hindu-Muslim unity had been before the country for a long time as a political subject. His idea was that the Hindu-Muslim unity was more a spiritual than a political necessity for India. When speaking on the subject he had to make an appeal to the Hindus themselves for Hindu unity not merely as between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins but between Moderates and Nationalists. He was prepared to accept the view that the Moderates acted as a sort of brake on the Nationalist engine but he would ask the Moderates to see that the brake was kept in touch with the engine by an intervening number of compartments between and did not stay elsewhere. The Moderate Party should help the Nationalist Party by giving help from time to time in the direction of slackening the pace wherever necessary and not meet at a place like Madras while they were sitting at Nagpur. He hoped that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah who had done much for the national cause in the past would condescend to do so in the future. If the Moderate Party would not cooperate with the Nationalist Party it simply meant that they adopted the policy of Non-Cooperation which they themselves were condemning. If they could not cooperate with the Congress on account of minor differences of detail still less could they cooperate with a Government with whom they had greater differences.

With regard to the last portion of the resolution concerning the suppressed classes, the speaker said that when a person told him that he felt his sanctity too sacred to mix with or even work for those who were below him he felt sceptical as to the sanctity boasted of. His conception of sanctity was that it would not be degraded by anything below it but it would uplift that which was below.

HINDU-MOSL M UNITY: THE SUPREME NECESSITY.

MOSLEM LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS.

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

The All-India Moslem League resumed its sitting this morning in the Congress Pandit and passed a number of resolutions including Non-Cooperation and the Creed resolution. The latter resolution was debated at length and an amendment was also moved but the voting would be taken later on. The following six resolutions were moved by the President and were unanimously adopted.

"That the Moslem League deeply deploras the death of the late Sheikh-ul-Mohamad Mahmud-ul-Hasan, that the League heartily welcomes the establishment of the National Muslim University at Aligarh and calls upon the public to give its best moral and material support; that the League expresses sorrow on the demise of Mr. Mumtaz Husain of Lucknow, that while reaffirming its own resolution passed at Amritsar, it exhorts Muslims to continue their earnest efforts in that direction; also appeals the Hindus to refrain from securing gun protection through legislative measures, which might add to the difficulties of the situation; that the League en-

presses its appreciation of the work done by the Khilafat Deputation and particularly Mr. Mohamed Ali's courageous efforts in that direction; that while disapproving the action of the trustees of certain colleges in not disaffiliating their institutions, who heartily appreciate the action taken by the Nadwat-ul-Ulema College in declaring its independence from the Government control.

CREED RESOLUTION.

Mohatma Mahatma has moved the Creed resolution saying that the Moslem League shall be (a) the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means (b) to protect and advance political religious and other rights and interests of Indian Muslims (c) to promote friendship and union between Muslims and other communities of India (d) to maintain and promote brotherly relations between Muslims of India and those of other countries through out the world.

Mr. Mohamed Ali while moving this resolution said the change in the Creed was inevitable in view of the changed circumstances and as India had not the means to fight the Government, the word "peaceful" was essential.

The resolution was supported by Hakim Ajmal Khan and three others. Mahatma Hasrat Mohani moved an amendment deleting the words "peaceful and legitimate" from the original resolution. He said that the time might come when violence was required to fight the Government. He was supported by two others. Mr. Mohamed Ali replying to the debate said the wording of the resolution was in conformity with the situation to-day and if some circumstances arose later on the Creed could again be changed to suit the time.

Hasarat Mohini demanded division and the President replied that voting would be taken later on.

NON-COOPERATION.

Hakim Ajmal Khan then moved the Non-Cooperation resolution, reaffirming the Calcutta resolution calling upon the members of the Councils to boycott them, calling upon the trustees of the educational institutions, Government servants and lawyers to boycott the Government control and courts respectively; also exhorts the people of India to encourage Indian industries by exclusive use of "Swadeshi" goods. The resolution was strongly supported and was unanimously carried amidst acclamations.

Dr. Kitchlew moved the resolution calling upon the Indians to increase their efforts for the attainment of Swarajya and thereby save their solider from the moral degradation which would result from the utilisation of Indian armies to advance the aggressive policy of the British conquest as expressed by the Escher Committee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Three other resolutions were carried expressing the confidence that even in face of Government repression in the Punjab and Delhi, the people of India would continue the national work undaunted, advising the owners, trustees and managing boards of all the Muslim educational institutions to immediately start technical classes to encourage home industries and finally begging Amir Amanullah, the ruler of Afghanistan to reject the Peace Treaty with Great Britain as India had no quarrel with Afghanistan and as such alliances were designed not as measures for the protection of India but for strengthening the hold on India.

Dr. Ansari in his closing speech dwelt on the need for further consolidating the Hindu-Muslim unity in order to build up the national edifice.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

At a resumed sitting of the Khilafat Conference, resolutions were passed reaffirming their sense of homage to the Sultan of Turkey, assuring him of all their efforts to save Khilafat, expressing condolence for the death of Mahatma Mohamadul Hussain, offering fraternal greetings to all Moslems of the world and writing to them to attend the next Khilafat Conference to help the solution of the problem, passing vote of confidence in the Khilafat Deputation, denouncing Sir Ali Imam as the representative of India to the League of Nations, condemning the Trustees of Aligarh at their decision regarding the Aligarh College and welcoming the starting of the National Muslim University and deciding to financially help the University by Khilafat funds, boycotting the Duke of Connaught's visit and asking the people of adopt peaceful means to demonstrate their sense of disapproval of celebrations in his honour, sympathising with the sufferers in the cause of Khilafat, condemning the Government's repressive policy adopted in the North-West Frontier especially in Mansara, and finally condemning those Moslem members who had been elected to the Councils. The Khilafat Conference proposed to sit again and pass some more resolutions.

CONGRESS NAGAR.

A "LIVING CITY."

From Our Special Representative.

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Unprecedented activity characterizes the Congress session. The attendance at Congress is no longer the exclusive preserve of the intelligentsia and this year especially the intellectuals are outnumbered by backward communities. Besides the regular sittings of Congress, extra meetings are being held in different parts of Congress Nagar.

(Continued on next page.)

IRISH SITUATION.

LABOUR DEMAND FOR JUDICIAL ENQUIRY.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS URGED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 12:45 p.m., Dec. 31.

The National Labour Conference which is being held at the Central Hall, Westminster to discuss Ireland and unemployment passed a unanimous resolution deploring the condition of affairs in Ireland and demanding immediate judicial enquiry into the reprisals and punishment of those found guilty.

The Conference further adopted by a large majority resolution moved by Mr. Henderson denouncing the Sinn Féin outrages and the reprisals and urging peace negotiations on the basis of the British Labour Party's policy approved by the All-Ireland Labour Conference on November 16th, namely, firstly, withdrawal of troops from Ireland, secondly, summoning of a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of proportional representation by free secret vote and thirdly, drafting by the Assembly of a Constitution subject only to two conditions, namely affording protection to the minorities and preventing Ireland becoming a military and naval menace.

Another resolution was passed with regard to unemployment urging resumption of trade with Russia and outlining a scheme for temporary maintenance of the unemployed by the Government at the rate of forty shillings a week for men and twenty-five shillings for women.

CHARGE AGAINST COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ.

FOR PROMOTING FIANNA EIREANN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 12:45 p.m., Dec. 31.

The conspiracy for which Countess Markievicz was sentenced was the promotion of an organisation called Fianna Eireann otherwise Boy Scouts. The prosecution produced documents showing that the purpose of the organisation was to train boys to become Irish volunteers also glorifying the murder of the police and the military.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN LIVERPOOL.

QUESTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES' RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 9:30 a.m., Dec. 31.

The question of insurance companies' responsibility for incendiary fires in Liverpool last month has been temporarily solved by the companies meeting the claims pending legal decision regarding the liability of the community on the ground that the outbreaks were due to civil commotion and riot. The companies will re-claim from the corporation if the latter is held responsible. It is estimated that the damage to merchandise exclusive of buildings was £350,000.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

REPORTS OF "STEADY PROGRESS IN RESTORING ORDER."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 31.

Political activity is reflected in the fact that there have been four meetings of the Cabinet since Christmas, which breaks all records. There were two meetings yesterday, at which, besides unemployment and pressing departmental matters, the Ministers discussed Ireland in the presence of General Macready.

It is understood that reports were submitted, showing steady progress that is being made in restoring order. No fresh developments are reported in connection with the Irish peace overtures. It is pointed out in the official circles that the next move lies with the Sinn Féin parliamentarians.

PATROL OF POLICEMEN AMBUSHED AT MIDLETON.

1 KILLED: 3 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 10:30 p.m., Dec. 31.

A patrol of ten policemen was ambushed at Middleton (County Cork) last night, one constable being killed and three seriously wounded. Two others were slightly wounded. The police convoy from Cork, coming to assist the convoy, was also ambushed, one sergeant being seriously wounded.

DE VALERA AT NEW YORK.

"RECOVERING FROM HIS LABOURS."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 10:30 p.m., Dec. 31.

De Valera, who was recently reported to have gone to Ireland, has been located at New Rochelle, New York, where he is recuperating from his labours.

GRAVE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

12 BOLSHEVIK DIVISIONS ON FRONTIER.

APPEAL TO ALLIES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 12:45 p.m., Dec. 31.

According to an urgent telegram from the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Jonescu, Rumania is confronted with a grave situation. Twelve Bolshevik divisions are massed on the Bassarabian frontier. The Hungarian troops have occupied the central zone despite the decisions of the Inter-allied Commission. The Rumanian Government has sent a Note to the Allies drawing attention to this new menace assuring them of her own pacific intentions but declaring that demobilisation of the Rumanian Army is impossible until the situation is cleared up. Rumania has been informed that the matter will be submitted to the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris.

AGREEMENT OVER FIUME.

D'ANNUNZIO'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 12:45 p.m., Dec. 31.

Rome.—A semi-official message from Fiume states that the agreement may be regarded as concluded. D'Annunzio has issued a proclamation declaring that it is not worth while dying for Italy. It is stated that he is leaving Fiume by an aeroplane.

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND KILLED AT GALLIPOLI.

COLLECTING THE BRITISH DEAD.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 9:30 a.m., Dec. 31.

The sad and difficult task of collecting the British dead in the Gallipoli is practically completed and there is a series of cemeteries along the Straits visible to all passing ships. It is estimated that thirty-six thousand were killed. Sixteen thousand were buried in the peninsula, of whom only six thousand have been identified and twelve thousand have been buried in the neighbouring islands, Malta and Egypt.

COAL STATISTICS FOR 1920.

INCREASED WAGES AND COST OF PRODUCTION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 12:45 p.m., Dec. 31.

The coalmining statistics for 1920 show that the workers received unprecedented wages. It was estimated in August that the annual pay including surpluses averaged £220 sterling. The effect of the increased wages is reflected in the high cost of production which is thirty-four shillings and three pence, three farthings a ton embracing all costs. The average wage cost was twenty-six shillings and three pence. The recent agreement for advance of wages will probably add two shillings a ton to the wage cost. Now 200,000 more men and boys are employed than in 1913. The output has exceeded five million tons weekly, during the past month but despite large increase, the total is still substantially under that in 1913, which is to be accounted for by the reduction of working hours.

COAL OUTPUT IN LAST WEEK.

"HIGHEST SINCE WAR BEGAN!"

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 31.

The coal output, last week, amounted to 5,300,000 tons, the highest since the war began, almost reaching a point when the miners under the coal agreement receive four shillings extra daily. It is expected that a plentiful supply of coal will help the expansion of industries, thus relieving unemployment.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND WOOL FOR POLAND.

CONTRACT SIGNED BETWEEN POLAND AND BRITAIN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 31.

Paris.—The International Relief Committee announces that a contract has been signed between the Polish Government and the British Director of Raw Materials by which 35,000 bales of Australian and New Zealand wool will be shipped to Danzig. The Polish Government are delivering to the International Relief Committee credit bonds for 1,150,000 sterling in payment of wool, and are also arranging with the Polish textile industries that a considerable portion of finished goods, manufactured from wool, shall be re-exported.

THE NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

(Continued from previous page.) and at all hours. The topics of absorbing interest are, of course, Non-cooperation and the change of creed.

RUSH OF DELEGATES.

An overwhelming stream of the so-called masses has brought into being variety in eloquence and speeches are listened to with zealous attention and interest. It is said that more than two thousand delegates have been registered afresh during the past two days. It is not possible to give correct figures but the number of delegates is estimated at eighteen to twenty thousand. There is also an unusually large influx of mere sight-seers who find diversion in watching the progress of the session from without or going about visiting the various camps. Almost for a week it is as if there were no respite to the buzz of life. Day and night it has been one continuous unrestrained flow of life and Congress Nagar may be described verily as a living city. From other reports you will have known about the Congress session.

TUSSELE OVER CHANGE OF CREED.

The Subjects Committee proceedings which were regarded in the past as sacrosanct have this time been publicly discussed by some of its members. Since the committee's proceedings are public property there is no useful purpose to be served by observing silence. The major portion of the first day's sittings on the 27th was occupied in discussing the proposed change of the Congress Creed. Mr. Gandhi led off by moving the resolution before the committee in terms of the sub-committee's draft.

Mr. C. R. Das, Col. Wedgwood, Messrs. B. C. Pal, Ben Spoor, Mahomed Ali, Jinnah and Shaikat Ali spoke among others. It appears Messrs. C. R. Das and B. C. Pal wanted democratic Swarajya while Mr. Jinnah pleaded for the insertion of the words "within the British Commonwealth" after the word "Swarajya" in Mr. Gandhi's draft. Col. Wedgwood appears to have declared himself against any radical change. The discussion at times was surcharged with personal recriminations, but nothing untoward occurred and Mr. Gandhi's motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

ABOLITION OF BRITISH COMMITTEE.

At the same sitting the committee is said to have discussed two or three other articles of the Congress constitution and appears to have agreed about not giving a further lease of life to the British Committee of the Congress for the reason that the Committee had failed to reflect the opinion of the Congress. Mr. Ben Spoor, Chairman of the Committee is said to have observed that he had been Chairman of the Committee only for three months and during that period it had acted as a true representative of the Congress. It is well known that he has previously declared himself in favour of supporting the deliberative conclusions of the Congress and if the Congress wanted to abolish the British Committee he for one would not raise objections. The Subjects Committee before rising appointed a small sub-committee, consisting of among others Messrs. Lajpatrai and Ben Spoor to report upon the desirability, method and extent of foreign propaganda, with instructions to report to the committee.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

To-day the Subjects Committee met again and is said to have resolved upon deferring taking of votes to the close of the session. A sub-committee consisting of Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Das was entrusted to go through the remaining articles of the constitution. The committee is said to have agreed to save article 10, with instructions to report to-day. Article 10 deals with the election of delegates and the restriction of their numbers. At present nobody seems to have any clear idea about the number of delegates that are likely to be returned. Some provinces like Bombay at any rate have declared against any restriction, but experience of this Congress has brought home to many the need for devising proper checks and prescribing limitations. What with the elasticity of the existing rules and the levity with which every Tom, Dick, and Harry, who is prepared to spend no respect is enabled and even encouraged to become a delegate, Congress has become increasingly difficult to manage and this year positively unwieldy. It appears that there are before the committee various proposals such as proportional, communal, minority and other representatives and it is difficult to surmise what the committee will do to-day.

THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

We have a multitude of conferences going on and this morning the Khilafat Conference opened in the Congress pandal under favourable auspices. On the platform there was a distinguished array of Mahomedans and Hindus. No less characteristic was the fraternisation of Mahomedan and Hindu delegates and visitors. Verily it was a sight for the Gods to see this concord of ten thousand Hindus and Mahomedans with a cosmopolitan colouring of dress, manner, and speech. Urdu was the official language of the conference and every speech was marked with cries of "Alla ho Akbar" "Bande Matram" and "Hindu Mussalmanki Jai" surcharged with deep emotion and uttered in resonant tones. Mr. Shaikatrai whose speech reminds one of a born fighter and Mohd. Abdul Kalam Azad repeatedly impressed upon the audience the need of Hindu-Muslim unity. The President of the Congress was particularly eloquent on the point and in one part of his speech emphasised that the Koran sanctioned Mahomedans uniting with non-Mahomedans for peaceful purposes.

ORDERLINESS OF PROCEEDINGS.

Though more than ten thousand attended absolute quiet prevailed and even those who were seated at the extreme ends of the pandal could distinctly hear every word uttered by the speakers. The management of the pandal was under the various corps of the Bombay volunteers and their unobtrusive behaviour was a marvel of discipline.

INDIAN STATES CONFERENCE.

CONDEMNNS BIKANER MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

A resumed sitting of the Indian States Conference and the following further resolutions were adopted.

That the States in which restrictions are imposed on news papers and printing presses should immediately remove them; that this Conference is of opinion that it is necessary that primary education should be made free as well as compulsory in all the States; that secondary education should be nationalised and made less expensive, that this Conference resolves that this system of exacting "begged" (forced labour) from cultivators, artisans and other classes of the people of this province should be abolished and that the system of taking work at reasonable wages and without in any way infringing on the liberty of the people should be introduced in all parts of the provinces; that with the exception of a few large towns, in almost all places in this province Banias, artisans and other non-cultivating classes occupy their houses as mere tenants at will and hence this condition is a great hindrance in their progress as citizens and leads to encroachment on their liberty. This conference therefore earnestly requests all the rulers and landholders of Kathiawar to convey permanent title to such tenants of their house hold property including superstructures. This conference severely condemns the unjust policy of the Maharana of Udaipur with regard to the Bijoli tenants and congratulates the cultivators on their firmness in Satyagraha and calls on them not to lose courage and found a fund called the Bijolia fund for the relief of suffering humanity of Bijolia. Seth Jamanlal gave Rs. 1,000 and Seth Girdad Das of Jubbulpore promised to give his land free to those tenants who were bearing the Maharaja's territory.

DEPUTATION TO PRINCES.

Another resolution on the necessity of sending in a deputation to all the princes of India to convey them their grievances and suggest means for redressing them and the Maharajas to be called upon to make a change in their policy towards their subjects at the first meeting of the Chamber of Princes to be held at Delhi on the 3rd of February 1921.

The conference condemned the Maharaja of Bikaner's speech at the state banquet given in honour of H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. was called upon to withdraw it. Resolutions condemning the atrocities committed towards the people at Indore, Gwalior, Mewar, Jaipur and other States were carried.

A committee was appointed to carry on the work of the Conference throughout the year.

The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Native States' conference had opened an exhibition outside the congress pandal.

BUCKINGHAM WILL TROUBLE.

LABOUR UNIONS' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

The Secretary of the Madras Labour Union has written to the Manager of Buckingham Mills in reply to his letter stating that in the present conditions of labour in India it would be suicidal to think of forming or continuing Union without outside help and guidance. The Union insists that suit against authorities of the Union should be withdrawn and that substantial grounds should be stated for dismissals of the employees. Above are the conditions which managements are requested to agree to before return of workmen.

ELECTION PETITION.

ELECTION DECLARED VOID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The Commissioners appointed by the Lieut. Governor of the United Provinces to try the election petition filed by Mr. Shadr. Ali against the election of Mr. M. Abdul Hakim for the Basti constituency have declared the election void and set it aside, awarding Rs. 200 costs to the petitioner.

BEHAR MINISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 30.

The Governor of Behar has appointed Khan Bahadur Syed Mohamed Fakirudin and Mr. Madhusudan Das to be Ministers.

S. S. MANORA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

On Tuesday afternoon while s.s. "Manora" with passengers from home was proceeding up the stream she came in collision with "Banka" lying at Hastings moorings damaging one of her boats and smashing part of Bridge of Banka. As she was leaving Outram Ghat next morning "Manora" collided with "Mangalore" both vessels being slightly damaged.

MR. N. GUPTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Mr. N. Gupta C. I. E., who rendered conspicuous legal service to the Government has been appointed Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary to the Bengal Government until further orders.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

QUESTION OF WOMEN LESS SERIOUS THAN MEN'S.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 9:30 a.m., Dec. 31.

The large number of unemployed women is only less serious in degree than the case of unemployed men. There are numerous vacancies in domestic service but the women apparently show increasing dislike to house work, especially sleeping in. Forty-six thousand unemployed women registered at the labour exchanges in November, but eleven thousand out of the twenty-eight thousand vacant situations were not filled. The Ministry of Labour is arranging domestic training schemes for women, desirous of learning, thereby meeting cases where applicants have not even the elementary knowledge of work.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES' DECISION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 31.

The National Conference of Federation of the Building Trades Operatives has decided to refer the Government dilution proposals to the affiliated Unions for individual consideration. In addition to the aforementioned offer, Government has expressed willingness to allow compensation for the wet weather time at the rate of fifty per cent. to and twenty-five per cent. above twenty-two hours. Government calculates that the employment of the service men in some branches of the building trade will afford ample employment for the present regular unemployed men in other branches.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING NEED FOR STRATEGIC PURPOSES.

REDUCTION PROPOSAL WELCOMED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 12:45 p.m., Dec. 31.

In the course of the interview the Japanese Ambassador, Count Hayashi, declared that Japan must have for strategic purposes eight big battleships and eight big battle-cruisers. This programme would take several years. Even when completed the strength of the Japanese navy would be less than half of America's. Japan would welcome any proposal which would reduce the expenditure on armaments and would gladly cooperate to this end with other great powers.

"FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" SENTENCES.

FEELING AMONG PRESSMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 12:45 p.m., Dec. 31.

There is some feeling among the pressmen over the still court-martial sentences imposed on the editor and directors of the "Freeman's Journal" in view of the comparative leniency of the sentences. It is pointed out that sentences meted out are well known moderates and that the "Freeman's Journal" was never a Sinn Féin organ.

It is suggested that the military in Ireland are defying the Government's policy of leniency.

The destruction of the "Cork Examiner" machinery is attributed to the Sinn Féin extremists who disapproved of the "Examiner's" strong support of the Bishop of Cork's recent pastoral against violence.

CABLE ITEMS.

French Socialist Congress at Tours has declared for adhesion with Moscow International by 3,000 votes to 1,200.

The "Times" learns from Melbourne that the Federal Government admits that the preliminary negotiations for reciprocal trade agreement have taken place with Canada. The new tariff, which has not yet been sanctioned, provides for reciprocity agreements with other dominions.

Auckland.—In the challenge round of Davis Cup Singles, Tilden (America) beat Brooks 10/8, 6/4, 1/6, 6/4.

Johnston (America) beat Patterson (Australia) 6/2, 6/1, 6/1.

New York.—Singer Caruso is suffering from suppurative pleurisy, and has had to undergo operation for the removal of fluid. His condition is serious.

The Irish-American committees, for the relief of Ireland, have forged a preliminary fund of three-hundred thousand dollars.

THE MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

FORMATION OF INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

The All-India Medical Conference re-assembled last night and after deliberations lasting six hours resolved to establish an All-India Indian Medical Association to further the development of the independent medical professions, who, after all, compose the bulk of the Indian medical profession. It was resolved not to send any more petitions or prayers to the Government.

A committee consisting of members from different Provinces of India was formed to further the advancement of the profession and to carry on the objects of the Association. The Conference strongly condemned the

EVASION OF GERMAN PLEDGES.

CIVIL POLICE ABSORBED IN SECURITY POLICE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 9:30 a.m., Dec. 31.

Berlin.—The latest German evasion of pledges is revealed in the note from Inter-Allied Military Control Commission to the German Government pointing out that instead of demilitarising it Security Police and amalgamating it with the Civilian Police, the latter has been absorbed in the former, while the Security Police are still armed with machine-guns, etc., contrary to the Government's pledge regarding disarmament.

THE DISARMAMENT TERMS.

STATEMENT ON GERMANY'S FAILURE TO CARRY THEM OUT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 31.

Paris.—A semi-official statement recites the failure of Germany to carry out the disarmament terms of the 24 Agreement. M. Loygues, last night, received the German Ambassador and pointed out to him the dangers that Germany was incurring if she persisted in her attitude. The statement adds that no steps have yet been taken in London or Paris, but it is regarded as essential that the Allies should lose no time in reaching an agreement, settling the question once for all. The Conference of Ambassadors has instructed the Inter-Allied Military Committee to report before December 31st extent to which Germany has executed the military naval and aerial clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, so that it can estimate the importance of Germany's shortcomings, and impose penalties. The statement concludes that there can be no question of correcting problems of disarmament and negotiations, as the Germans are inclined to maintain that the two problems are absolutely distinct. Germany must not think that she will obtain mitigation of disarmament demands by threatening to reduce indemnities.

CAN ARMAMENTS BE DECREASED NOW?

"TOO LATE" SAYS SENATOR MC CUMBER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 31.

The "Daily Mail" learns from New York that Mr. McCumber, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, after an interview with Senator Harding, declared that both military and naval expenditure must be curtailed. He was satisfied that a way could be found for an agreement between the larger nations for the decrease of armaments. Mr. McCumber thought, however, that it was too late. Ships were already under construction.

REDUCTION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

SENATOR BORAH'S MOTION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 10:30 a.m., Dec. 31.

Washington.—Senator Borah announces that a special meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been called for January 3rd to consider his resolution requesting the President to negotiate with Britain and Japan for agreement with the United States to reduce the naval armaments.

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR ECONOMY IN U. S.

SOME HUGE REDUCTIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 31.

Washington.—The public demand for economy is reflected in the treatment accorded to the Miscellaneous Estimate Bill by the Committee of the House of Representatives, which approved a total of \$221 million dollars less than that asked by Government departments. The largest reduction is 147 millions in the amount asked by the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. Three hundred thousand dollars asked for the enforcement of the Liquor Prohibition Law has been eliminated altogether.

Official & Personal.

Col. Wedgwood left Nagpur on Dec. 29th for Bombay.

His Honour Sir Edward Carr, Lady Carr and Captain E. D. Rowley arrived at Government House on Friday.

opposition and report of the Eher Committee, and said that it had failed altogether to take into consideration the civil population and civil medical profession. It was further decided to start an Indian Medical Journal and a donation of Rupees three thousand was promised on the spot.

MENDICANCY AGAIN!

"LIBERAL" VIEW OF INDIAN SITUATION.

ESHER REPORT DENOUNCED.

INJUSTICE TO INDIAN DOCTORS DEPLORED.

The following is in continuation of the Presidential Address of the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani to the All-India Liberal Federation held at Madras:-

One word more on this subject. It is desirable that people should understand whither it is that Mr. Gandhi would lead them. For this purpose they cannot do better than to acquaint themselves with the contents of his book, *Indian Home Rule*. It will be an eye-opener. In fact, fellow-Liberals, it strikes me that it will not be a bad investment for our Liberal leagues to arrange for the wide distribution of copies of that publication, in English and in the languages of the country. I rather think that the glimpse it will afford into Mr. Gandhi's *Svarajya* will disillusion the people and we shall have won back at least a respectable number of our temporarily misguided countrymen to the path of political sanity.

THE ESHER COMMITTEE REPORT.

Now, gentlemen, I will, with your permission, proceed to consider briefly a state paper on a subject of capital importance, which has provoked acute controversy both in this country and in England. The attention that has been bestowed upon the report of what is known as the Esher Committee, is less than was demanded by the astounding recommendations it embodies. Your Council recorded a weighty resolution upon the subject at their meeting held at Bombay in October under the chairmanship of Sir Sivaswami Aiyer. It was the first and only connected and comprehensive statement of the Indian position in relation to that Committee and their report, and I am justified in asking His Majesty's Government not to take action without giving their serious consideration to our representation. The Committee was sprung upon an unsuspecting public who were taken a back by its composition. Sir Michael O'Dwyer was not left to rest upon his laurels as the saviour of the Punjab but sent back in the face of protests as a member and acting chairman to the country which he had wronged and humiliated. The President, Lord Esher never came. Not a solitary Indian was included in it. In the first instance: was it in order to confirm the Indian view of Britain's military policy, that the Army in India exists primarily to safeguard her Empire in the East at India's expense? It was not until this was strongly criticized by your deputation then in England, that the nomination of one Indian was announced. And who was he? Sir Umar Hyat Khan, whose ways and views remind one of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's phrase "friends of every country but their own." This was Simla's little joke at our expense. Again it was in response to the urgent representations of members of your deputation, that towards the end of November, i.e., more than three months after the appointment of the Committee and after the first and most important part of the report had already been submitted and given a sort of benediction, a second Indian was asked to join it. The Committee made up their mind on fundamental points before setting foot on India's soil and without caring to know the views of the people or the Government of the country. Here they examined no witnesses; they were content with informal consultation with such persons as they themselves chose to honour with an invitation. The whole of their proceedings was conducted within closed doors. If this was how the Committee was constituted and how its business was transacted, what is one to say of the authority that accorded even a semblance of approval to any part of the recommendations at that very early stage of its deliberations?

REACTIONARY AND OBJECTIONABLE

The recommendations themselves are in the main reactionary and objectionable in the extreme. What is their essence? That the Army in India is for all practical purposes a branch of the British Army, to be controlled from the War Office much more than by the Governor-General in Council or even the Secretary of State for India. Its strength, its constitution and organization, the purposes for which it is to be employed, are to be determined more with reference to Britain's imperial needs, real or supposed, actual or potential, than by the requirements of the people of India. The Indian Legislature is to be *non est* so far as the defensive organization of India is concerned; even the executive Government, in which there are two English members for one Indian and which acts in subordination to the Secretary of State, who is a member of his Majesty's Government, is to have little voice. The Secretary of State himself is to be virtually powerless. The centre of authority is to be the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The Commander-in-Chief in India is to be his nominee, to be in direct communication with him over the heads of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State and their Councils, and to carry out his behests. The former is not to have a military adviser

save this Commander-in-Chief; even the adviser of the latter is to be a deputy of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. There is one Indian, however, whose existence is recognized. He is never ignored, never let alone: it is the Indian taxpayer. His business is not to reason why; it is to pay, pay, pay. It is stated that India's military budget is to be considerably increased. It is already more than double of what it was before the war that was to end war, the war that was fought to establish the reign of peace on earth and good will among men.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

We are not even to have the consolation that with added expenditure will come a new orientation of policy. Our share in the defence of our country is to continue to be a subordinate and inconspicuous one. Nothing is said about the admission of our countrymen into the naval and air forces of the Crown. Or into the artillery and cavalry. Nor about the admission of an adequate number of Indians to the commissioned ranks of the Army. Nor about the opening of military colleges in India to train Indians as officers. Not even about their admission into the existing institutions maintained out of the taxes paid by us. The Committee's treatment of the subject of a territorial force was meagre, reluctant, condescending, and altogether unsatisfactory.

We do not profess to be able to pronounce on purely technical matters of which the professional soldier must remain the judge. If England's convenience is served by the stationing in India of a larger Army than is required in India's defence, we should not object to it provided the cost of the excess troops is defrayed by England herself. But we have every right, and it is our duty, to insist upon being heard upon constitutional points and upon issues that affect our safety, strength and honour as a nation. On these I venture to think that the Federation cannot do better than to endorse and emphasize the proposals made by its Council in October. The Army in India should be independent of the British Army and under the control of the Government of India and not of the War Office. The Commander-in-Chief should only be the executive head of the Army and should not be a member of the Governor-General's Council. There should be a civilian Member for Defence corresponding to the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty in the British Cabinet. Indian troops should not as a rule be employed in service outside the frontiers of India, except in grave emergencies and with the free consent of the Governor-General in Council. Indians should be freely admitted to all arms of defence. Not less than 25 per cent. of the King's Commissions should immediately be given to his Majesty's Indian subjects, and the proportion should be raised to 50 per cent. in ten years, by an annual increment of 2½ per cent. Adequate facilities should be provided in India for the training of Indians as officers in all branches of the Army. All invidious distinctions based upon considerations of race should be abolished in the Army. The Indian Territorial Force should be constituted on exactly the same lines and its members entitled to the same rights and privileges as the Indian Auxiliary Force. There should be a distinct Indian Military Medical Service to meet the requirements of the Army in India, and it should be recruited in India as well as England. And as a transitory arrangement, so long as the Army in India is maintained partly to meet imperial needs and is controlled by the British War Office, a fair and adequate share of India's military expenditure, determined by the relative interests and capacity of the two countries, should be paid by the British Treasury.

ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

A few words more before I leave this subject. In taking decisions I would ask the Government here and in England to pay due heed to a few accepted propositions. As Mr. Balfour has said, the aim should be to secure 'an expensible army, a power of increasing our effective fighting force to a far larger extent than the regular troops.' 'A mistake brings down an avalanche of expense in its wake,' said Mr. (now Lord) Haldane in introducing his great scheme of Army Reorganization in 1906, 'and the result is you find yourself with money thrown away, which might have been used, had you had a common policy, for a good purpose.' 'We must consider reductions of personnel because without such reductions you cannot get economy in Army expenditure.' Further on, he said in the same great speech: 'The biggest thing of all is policy. That is not a thing about which soldiers can calculate. The size of the Army depends on whether your policy is one thing or another.' He laid stress upon the fact that 'it is not absolutely essential in considering what you have got to do to provide for every possible contingency, because if you were to attempt to do that you would make yourself bankrupt as a nation and so stop all chance of social reform.'

'Social reform' he said with conviction, 'must be provided for. It makes an urgent call upon us. Accordingly, your policy, be it for the Army or for the Navy, must be a policy of probabilities. Policy must determine your strategy and the provision you make for your necessities.' 'You ought to aim at getting quantity rather than quality in the reservoir from which you are to expand.' Lord Haldane as Secretary of State for War was of the same opinion as Mr. Balfour, that the power of expansion is the important factor. It was an interesting coincidence that speaking in the same year and month in the Indian Legislative Council our great patriot-statesman, Mr. Gokhale expressed almost identical views on a wise military policy for India. He urged short service for the Indian Army, the creation of Indian reserves, and the extension to our countrymen of the privilege of citizen-soldiership. Mr. Gokhale said: 'Our military defence will then be gradually placed on a national basis, the Army will have the support of the nation behind it, the present military burden will be largely reduced, and funds set free to be devoted to other objects of national well-being; the people of the country, instead of being condemned as at present merely to pay the taxes and then helplessly look on, will be enabled to feel a real and living interest in their Army, and our position in the matter will cease to wound our self-respect.' These words of far-seeing wisdom fell upon deaf ears when they were uttered. Fourteen years have since elapsed; the great war has left lessons behind. Will they now be taken note of and acted upon, or shall we be compelled to repeat, not for the first time, the famous words of Burke, 'Invention is exhausted, reason is fatigued, experience has given judgment, but obstinacy is not conquered'?

One last word, I desire to express our sense of appreciation of the service rendered to India in connection with the Esher Committee Report by the Times and Professor A. B. Keith.

THE LOVETT COMMITTEE REPORT.

On the heels of the Esher Committee Report came another document which could not be received by the Indian public with any more favour than the former. It was condemned by a body of professional men, the Allahabad Medical Association.

It is not to be wondered at that the recommendations are injurious to Indian interests. While we have always advocated the creation of two distinct and separate medical services, civil and military, recruited both in India and England, the former chiefly in India, the Lovett Committee have recommended the constitution of a hybrid Medical Corps with the label Indian, compounded of the Indian Medical Service and the Royal Army Medical Corps so far as it worked in India, but also including what has been called 'the higher civil medical service of the country. Civil medical posts are to be filled by officers of this preponderantly military service. What have been designated as 'exclusively civil medical officers' are only to be brought in by the governments of provinces to 'supplement their contingents of officers from the Indian Medical Corps.' It has been recommended that 'special arrangements should be made by Government to secure European medical attendance' not only 'for European officers' but 'for European non-officials.' Admission to the so-called Indian Medical Corps 'should be through the portal of a single examination held in England.' Indians being content with a few scholarships to selected students to go and compete in it. 'Certain posts in the sanitary and other departments should be reserved to officers of the new corps.' Here are a few recommendations typical of proposals invariably made by committees composed as the Lovett Committee was. 'Salaries should be increased. More liberal provision should be made for leave. Full pension should be admissible at an earlier date. The position of civil administrative medical officers should be improved. Better buildings should be provided for Indian station hospitals.' The story is the same everywhere. Make things more pleasant for Europeans at the expense of Indians, and leave the latter in undisturbed enjoyment of their privileged position of inferiority in their own land.

INJUSTICE TO INDIAN DOCTORS.

No one need be surprised at the dissatisfaction that Indian doctors and publicists feel with this state of affairs.

Indian doctors in the service and the profession have never received justice. Compare the salaries of the Indian and provincial medical services: the increments obtained by the former and the more or less stagnant condition of the latter. The few places of civil surgeon offered to the provincial officers are those of districts where there can be no lucrative practice and which therefore do not tempt the I.M.S. officer.

Any reorganization of the medical services to be satisfactory from the Indian point of view must proceed on the lines of the proposals of our Council and the Allahabad Medical Association. There should be a military and a civil medical service independent of each other, both recruited in India as well as England, and both equally open to Indians and Englishmen. Members of the military service should not as a rule be appointed to civil posts. Either the distinction between the Indian and provincial services should be done away with, or a definite proportion of the posts in the Indian service should be open to officers of the provincial service. To meet military exigencies in time of war every member of the civil medical service should be liable to undergo military training at stated intervals and for fixed periods and to

undertake field service when required. This effectively removes the objection that is frequently raised to the constitution of an independent civil medical service. Medical posts in the sanitation department should only be given to men specially qualified, while professorships of medical colleges should be filled by the very best men obtainable anywhere on the recommendation of selection committees constituted as the Islington Commission recommended.

EDUCATION.

It may be temerity on my part to plead for extended facilities for the education of the people in days when adored popular leaders are enlarging upon the patriotic necessity of destroying schools and colleges. But fortunately the country has given an unmistakable reply to the unholy war upon educational institutions, while we of the Liberal party never have had and never can have a doubt about the paramount necessity of more and better education for the people if the country is to have a future. Establish by every means in your power as many institutions as you possibly can, independent of state aid or recognition, and impart the kind of education in which you believe. Every sensible well-wisher of the country will pray for your success. But do not speak or act as if existing schools and colleges were a curse, as if the products of the present system were the worse for the education they have received. Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Goroob Dass Banerjee, Krishnaswami Iyer and Bishan Narayan Dhar, among others, alas! now no more; Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and Sir Jagadish Bose, Sir Sivaswami Aiyer and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya among our living worthies, were and are the ornaments of their race and the pride of their country, not in spite but on account of English education. Mr. Gandhi himself has borrowed his ideas of non-cooperation from western sources. We do want, gentlemen, and want before and more than anything else, 'education in widest commonality spread.' And we trust that one of the certain fruits of the reformed governments constituted in provinces will be the expansion and reform of education, of all grades and in all its branches. They ought not to shrink even from the unpleasant necessity of new taxation if it be a *sine qua non* of progress in this direction. The education of women and of the backward classes, and agricultural and industrial education should receive special attention.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The subject of University Reform is now very much to the fore, thanks to the monumental report of Sir Michael Sadler's Commission. Their recommendations, it is true, are not all of equal importance, nor need all of them be regarded as if they were propositions. It is possible that exaggerated praise has been given to the report owing to the unique position of its distinguished president in the educational world. In any event, it has to be admitted that the opinions of such a competent body of educational experts cannot be set aside by any responsible government without grave reason for such a course. They have to be considered carefully, and action should be taken cautiously and with a due regard for the varying conditions of different provinces. Educational opinion as well as general public opinion should be consulted and respected. No provincial government or legislature and no university senate would be justified in ignoring the report, but it is incumbent upon them to bear seriously in mind the present state of educational advancement and the material condition of the people, the capacity of provincial finances and the various demands upon them of greater or less urgency, the logic of accomplished facts and the views and wishes of the intelligent public. Holding as I do the view that the standard has to be raised, I still would not, in my zeal for reform, do two things. I would not trench upon the fund available for the extension of elementary education, and I would not place university education beyond the reach of the lower middle-class, from which, speaking in general terms, the brightest intellects of the community generally come.

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

I would make an appeal to the Government and put forward a few suggestions for your consideration regarding work in the immediate future.

To the Government I would say: Make an honest and earnest attempt, by the aid of sympathetic imagination, to understand correctly the present temper of the country. Remember what Gladstone said:

It is one of the uniform and unfailing rules that guide human judgment, if not of the moment yet of history, that when a long relation has existed between a nation of superior strength and one of inferior strength, and when that relation has gone wrong the responsibility and the guilt rests in the main upon the strong rather than upon the weak. Speech on the Government of Ireland Bill in the House of Commons on April 13, 1886.

Be candid to yourselves and own that yours is the responsibility for the political distemper of India. The authors of revolution in the ultimate resort are the reactionaries and obscurantists who oppose reasonable reform. The tragedy of Russia is certainly a warning to our extremists against 'catastrophic changes.' But still more is it a warning to the Government. For Bolshevik Russia is the child of Tzarist Russia. It is not yet too late. Act on the principle that trust is wisdom, that generosity is wisdom. Lord Rosebery has defined statesmanship as the foresight of common-sense, and patriotism as the self-respect of a people. Let your statesmanship assert itself and prevent the latter from being irretrievably hurt. For then will be bad

days both for you and us. A brilliant pro-consul, who however was a failure and went away discredited, boasted that there was no problem that could not be solved by statesmanship. It was Lord Morley's view that British statesmanship had never broken down anywhere. But it has, in Ireland. Profit by the example of Canada and South Africa, as well as by the warning of Ireland. Win the confidence of the people of India. Avail yourselves of the developments in Greece and revise the treaty with Turkey. Then will the Musashmans of India be your friends again. Soothe the heart of the Punjab. Treat our countrymen in other parts of the Empire as human beings and British citizens. Do let the people derive the fullest advantage from the reforms: give no cause for suspicion that you are the unwilling instrument of a power you are compelled to obey. Do justice to your countrymen in all the public services. Let me say again that your military policy will be the test of your sincerity. Accept the advice of the *Pioneer*, which has been officially recognized as being on the whole a correct exponent of British opinion in India, and repeal whatever laws act as a restraint on the freedom of expression, for parliamentary government, of which we are about to witness the first small beginnings is government by discussion. In all financial transactions, never forget that your country is incomparably richer than ours, that you have laid upon you the honourable obligation of trustees until we shall have become masters in our own household, that you ought not to perpetrate what Fawcett would have stigmatized as acts of 'melancholy meanness.' Some one in your own land has summed up the English character in the phrase, 'Always the purse, often the brain, seldom the heart.' As one who feels a genuine admiration for many qualities of your race and for much of your great work in and for my country, I beseech you, for your sake as much as ours, so to act in the future as to enable us to forget whatever of the past and the present is not to your credit.

OUR TASK.

I would next place before you, fellow-Liberals, a few suggestions for such consideration as you may deem them to deserve. If we are to do any effective work, we must make up our minds to follow the method recommended by Mr. Asquith to the Liberal party of Great Britain, the method of 'selection and concentration.' We labour under many disabilities, we have many grievances, there are many reforms that we have to urge. But if the field is wide and long, the workers are few, and if they seek to cover too much surface, they will fail to make an impression. Intensive work will prove more effectual. We want complete self-government as much as Mr. Gandhi, but we should, and we do recognize that it is futile to ask for an immediate amendment of the Government of India Act passed only twelve months ago. We would rather work the Act for all it is worth and achieve the double purpose of promoting the public good as well as proving to the Government, Parliament and people of Great Britain our capacity for the exercise of full responsible government. Outside the provincial councils we should, in my humble judgment, focus the activity of the country, to the extent that we can influence it, first and foremost upon the military question. There is no subject with regard to which we feel a more burning sense of injustice than our humiliating position in the defensive organization of the country. The recommendations of the Esher Committee are of the nature of an impending calamity. If we cannot defeat them, if they are put into force, our last state will be worse than the first. But if we succeed there, we shall still be in no better position than now. It is our duty to do everything that we can do according to the law and constitution of the land, to bring about the reforms in the Army to which your attention has been drawn. Next in importance come the two questions of the position of our countrymen settled in the dominions and colonies, and the separation of judicial from executive functions. I would further ask you to give your attention to the removal of all racial distinctions in the criminal law. Concentrate on these questions, educate public opinion not only here but in England, bend the whole strength of our organization to the achievement of substantial results in these directions, and see if we shall attain at least partial success or wholly fail. The difficulties are great, but we must resolutely decline to be discouraged; we must persist until the task is completed.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, except to take stock of the position and prospect of our party and its place in Indian politics. Its position is identical with that which the Congress occupied until recently. It is the real Centre Party in the country—the party of reform as distinguished from reactionaries and extremists alike. It is not satisfied with things as they are, but does not believe in breaking with the past. It is all for reform, but is content with steady though not slow progress. It does not spell its evolution with an initial R. Complete self-government in India's internal affairs and absolute equality with the dominions in inter-imperial and international relations, is the ideal for which the Liberal party stands. The means it employs to attain this ideal are threefold. It will utilize in full the opportunities given to us from time to time; it will agitate constitutionally for reform wherever needed; it will exert itself to build up the strength of the nation and promote unity among its component parts by means of education, social reform and economic development. The necessity of such a party is obvious when on the one side privilege has still to be successfully attacked and on the

other, movements calculated to land society in chaos have to be resisted. Congressmen as we are at that term have been understood hitherto, regret as we keenly do that we are unable conscientiously to be members of the old Organization in view of its change of policy, we need not apologize for our Federation, we may and ought to go forward with a serene confidence in the wisdom and righteousness of our cause.

CONCLUSION.

The extremist party has over-reached itself. The recent activities of its more extreme members have produced a visible reaction against them, while Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation programme has proved a veritable apple of discord in their ranks. With no clear perception of whither they are marching, without counting the cost, in disregard of consequence to society, without respect for the traditions or the policy of the Congress and the teachings of its elder statesmen, untainted by lesson and unheeding the warning of daily experience, they have already lost something of the undoubted hold they acquired over the popular mind and are fast losing more. While our party, founded amid opposition from without and hesitancy within, has distinctly gained ground in the country and increasing numbers are, to my own knowledge, either joining us or are in a fair way to do so. Absorbed in the pursuit of a Will O' the Wisp, the Congress has almost abdicated its function of criticism, and rendered it the more necessary that we should strengthen and expand our Organization which has to take the place of the Congress that we knew. The new constitution in the provinces points to the same necessity. Who knows but a day may come when the people will have to exclaim, 'Thank God, there is a Liberal Federation to which we can betake ourselves, where to serve the country wisely and well.'

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir—Two conflicting reports of the session of the All-India Moslem Educational Conference at Amroht are published in 'The Chronicle' of today. One the official one furnished by the Associated Press, the other from your correspondent at Nagpur, who seems for the purpose to have personally visited Amroht. On the whole your correspondent's report seems to be substantially correct as it is borne out by the official report itself. Last week a telegram from Poona probably inspired by Mr. Jaffer himself was published in the Bombay dailies saying that the President of the Conference, along with many delegates would reach Amroht on the 28th. Now it appears that he was accompanied by three delegates, Mr. Khatib of Nasik Mr. Kazi and possibly Mr. Kadri I shall tell you how the two last named came to accompany Mr. Jaffer to Amroht. Mr. Jaffer anticipated the failure of the Conference and had an inkling of its boycott by the Mahomedans of Berar. Partially to remedy the evil he appeals to the local Educational Department to help the lame dog over the stile. In response to this appeal the Educational Department took a most unusual step and issued peremptory orders to nearly a dozen of its Mahomedan Officers (Inspecting Officers, Head Masters etc.) to attend the Conference their entire expenses being paid by Government. That is why Mr. Kadri, Educational Inspector, N.D., and Mr. Kazi Head Master, Gauri High School, Dhulia, had to proceed to Amroht along with Mr. Jaffer. Never has the local Department sent its Mahomedan employees at Government expense to attend any session of the Conference before this. Where was the necessity? Why this waste of public money? Perhaps some Moderate member of the Council would muster enough courage and put a question on the Council requesting Government to place on the Council table all papers connected with the subject.

Since Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan has left it, the Conference has fallen upon evil times. Its great Secretary is altogether innocent of the English language and its present President altogether devoid of educational qualifications. How can the blind lead the blind? I am Sir, Yours etc.

Munshi Abdul Aziz

New Nagpada
Dec. 28.

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THE TURKISH TREATY.

A PLEA AND A PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir, I enclose a copy of a "Plea and Protest" in respect of the Turkish Treaty, and a Memorial to the League of Nations. I shall esteem it a kindness if you will be good enough to publish these documents, with the signature attached, in your paper. Yours.

LELAND BUXTON.

22, Berners Street,
W. I.
29th Nov. 1920.

Although the news from our Eastern Possessions is generally scanty and often unsatisfactorily meagre, it is notorious that the situation in India is daily growing worse, and causing grave anxiety to those who are charged with the administration of the country, and indeed to all who seek the unity and welfare of the Empire. Recent unhappy events point the finger towards the rocks to which we appear to be fast drifting. We believe that the ferment now prevailing in India, especially among the Mussulman population, is largely due to the extraordinary harshness of the Treaty imposed on Turkey.

We are now in possession of the full text of the Treaty and the public can judge of the need for its revision, in the interests of our own Empire, from the necessarily brief examination we propose to make in this Memorandum of some of its provisions, which are open to grave objections, both on grounds of policy and justice.

The British Empire took up arms in 1914 confessedly to defend the principle that nations, great or small, should be free to choose their own forms of government. There never was, during the stress of the war, any suggestion that this principle should be applied to Christian nations alone. On the contrary, when the Allied cause was in greatest peril, the head of the British Government recognised specifically that it would be applied to Turkey as well as to our other enemies. On 5th January, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George made a very solemn declaration of the war aims of the British Empire, and said, when referring to Turkey, "Nor are we fighting . . . to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race." Later on, in the same speech, he repeated this promise in other words, saying, "We do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople." The declaration of the Prime Minister was accepted by the whole Empire as a fair statement of the principles for which we were fighting. Moslems, as well as Christians, endorsed them and made enormous sacrifices to vindicate them in the confident expectation that they would be applied without partiality in the hour of victory.

In the case of Turkey the principle of self-determination has been entirely disregarded. The Turks, unlike our principal enemies, have not been allowed to choose for themselves by what Government they shall be ruled. The wrong done to them is two-fold. Firstly, large areas in "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race" have been taken away from them and handed over to their old and implacable enemies, the Greeks. In Asia Minor the Treaty provides that "the Turkish Government agrees to transfer to the Greek Government, the exercise of their rights of sovereignty over a special area round Smyrna . . . The Greek Government is to be responsible for the administration of the area, may keep troops there to maintain order, may include the area in the Greek system and is to establish a local parliament on the basis of a scheme of proportional representation of minorities . . . After five years the local Parliament may ask the Council of the League of Nations for the incorporation of the area in the Kingdom of Greece." In Thrace the transfer of Turks to a Government which they detest is even more complete. The Treaty makes over to Greece all that is left of Turkey in Europe right up to the Chatalja line; Adrianople, a city taced in the eyes of Moslems and preponderantly inhabited by Turks, is assigned to the Greeks. The people of Thrace, in spite of interested assertion to the contrary, are, as Lloyd George correctly stated in 1918, predominantly Turkish in race. To their grief they may they are to be forced beneath the Government of a hostile and alien race. The Allied Powers acted very differently in the somewhat analogous case of Schleswig-Holstein where they showed a real respect for the principle of self-determination, in that the people were allowed to choose for themselves by plebiscite between Danish and German sovereignty.

No such option was given to the Turks of Thrace. We protest against this violation of the even handed principle of self-determination in the case of a Moslem people who had held Thrace for five centuries, and we plead that the British Nation should insist upon its maintenance in respect to a nation in whose liberty and freedom a hundred million of our own fellow subjects are deeply interested.

The five years' postponement to ascertain the wishes of the people of the Smyrna District is a palpable device, which we can only surmise the authors of the Treaty overlooked, for the purpose of so manipulating the population problem as to obtain an artificial preponderance in number of the Greek element within that area. Already that process has commenced, and brought in its wake a terrible state of misery, suffering and distress among the Moslems of Asia Minor. There are many methods known in history by which an undesired population can be made to move on. The repercussions of this disastrous upheaval is naturally creating the utmost bitterness among our Moslem fellow-subjects, who regard the British as primarily responsible for the terrible tragedy that is being enacted under our eyes without any protest from us.

The injury which the Treaty does to the Turkish people is not confined to transferring portions of their land to another States. Its greatest vice consists in the absolute violation of the principle of self-determination, and the virtual destruction of Turkish sovereignty in those areas which are to remain nominally under Turkish rule. A hasty glance at the Treaty might lead to the opinion that over the greater part of Asia Minor, Turkish sovereignty is retained intact as a matter of fact that sovereignty is so limited and conditioned that Turkey ceases to be an independent Power. Turkey is shorn even of the rights and authority we propose to assign to Egypt; she is denied all control over the small army that she is permitted to maintain, and deprived of all authority over her revenue. The military clauses of the Treaty lay down that Turkey shall not be allowed to possess an army of more than 50,000 men for gendarmerie purposes. The provisions as to the limitation of the army would be unobjectionable if the Turkish Government had effective control over this force. But this is forbidden. By the terms of the Treaty the "control, organisation and distribution" of the new Ottoman armed forces are entrusted to an Inter-Allied Commission; the Commission will be composed entirely of representatives of the Allied Powers and on it Turkey will have no voice at all.

Germany, whom the Allies had altogether more substantial grounds to dread, was not so treated, and accordingly in framing the Peace Treaty with Germany, the Allies took very proper precaution to reduce her extravagant military establishment, but over her diminished forces she has rightly been allowed unfettered control. No other condition is consistent with national sovereignty. We strongly protest against its abrogation in the article which seduces Turkey to a state of vassalage and leaves her but the simulacrum of independence.

In the not less vital department of finance, the authority of the Turkish Government is to be subject to foreign control. The whole country will be placed under a financial Commission, composed of a representative of each of the interested Allied Powers, France, Great Britain and Italy, to whom a Turkish representative is added "in a consultative capacity." The powers of this foreign Commission are so large as virtually to deprive the Turkish Government of any authority over the revenue and expenditure of their country. The functions of the Financial Commission are—

- (1) The preliminary examination of the Turkish budgets which may not be applied without its approval.
- (2) Supervision over the execution of the budgets and financial laws and regulations of Turkey.
- (3) The determination of the measures to be taken with a view to improving the Turkish currency.
- (4) Further the Turkish Government may not establish any new form of taxation, modify its customs, systems, or contract any internal or external loan without the consent of the financial Commission.
- (5) The consent of the Commission is equally required for the grant of new concessions in Turkey by the Turkish Government. A very small consideration is needed to judge of the objectionable character of these provisions; they expose the country and the people to the worst forms of exploitation. A financial Commission with such vast powers means the virtual seizure of sovereign rights over a country without the correlative obligation of protecting the interests of the people.

It is unnecessary to refer to the other connected financial and economic arrangements. It is enough to point out that

wide powers are given to the Financial Commission set up under "the Treaty to authorise modification of import duties, the imposition of consumption duties . . . and the imposition of prohibitions on importation and exportation." These financial clauses reduce the sovereignty of Turkey to a nullity. Finance is the main-spring of administration, and as the representatives of the interested Powers are to have a veto upon all the financial measures of the Turkish Cabinet, the real government of the country is to be placed in the hands of a mixed Commission. Nobody can seriously pretend that these provisions are consistent with the maintenance of national independence.

The promises made in 1918, by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson did not extend to Syria and Mesopotamia because those parts of the Turkish Empire are not predominantly Turkish in race. The Arab population of those countries were induced to join the cause of the Allies by the alluring promise of an Arab Empire in Syria and an independent Arab State in Mesopotamia. The Arab Kingdom of Syria enjoyed a very short-lived existence, and the Arabs of Mesopotamia, it would seem, would gladly go back to Turkish rule.

But the districts over which "special interests" have been created by the Tri-partite Agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy were certainly covered by the Prime Minister's Pledge of 1918. These large areas are preponderantly inhabited by Turks and Moslems; they are torn from Turkey and virtually placed under foreign rule without any endeavour to consult the wishes of the people.

Again, we have treated the capital of the Turks, hallowed in the eyes of the Mussulmans of the world by long centuries of religious and sentimental associations, quite differently from Berlin, Vienna or Sofia; we have occupied it and dealt with it practically as a conquered city. We have deported, without trial, some of its principal inhabitants and planted in their midst 60,000 Russians whose hands have always lain heavily on the Moslems.

In Mesopotamia, which we had entered on the plea of "liberating" the Arabs, we are engaged in subjugating the inhabitants, who bitterly object to our rule, our system of taxation, and our methods of administration. We are spending yearly millions of British money, and sacrificing the lives of thousands of our soldiers to keep in order three millions of Arabs, who evidently prefer the Turks to the Sikhs, Gurkhas and Rajputs, our chief instruments in their repression.

It cannot be denied that Turkey has been treated for more severely than any other of our enemies, and that Great Britain is mainly responsible for the extreme severity of the terms of the Treaty imposed on her. It practically puts an end to Turkey's existence as an independent State. Territories predominantly inhabited by people of the Turkish race have been arbitrarily assigned to their inveterate enemies without any attempt to ascertain the validity of the allegations on which they were so assigned or their wishes on the subject of the rule under which they would prefer to live.

Before the war, and right up to the Armistice, there was, in Mohammedan countries, a widespread belief in England's liberality and honesty of purpose. She was believed to be sincere in professing a desire for the liberty and progress of the Asiatic peoples; she was credited with a wish to be fair in judging between Moslems and Christians. In the course of the last two years that faith has been dissipated; in Mohammedan eyes she now stands convicted of an unscrupulous Imperialism, and of having abandoned her liberal sympathies and her religious impartiality for the sake of aggrandisement. We consider this loss of trust in England's bona-fides a national calamity.

We have alienated the good will of one of the most steadfast elements of the Indian population by our harsh, not to say vindictive, treatment of Turkey; we have aroused fierce resentment among vast millions of our fellow-subjects by the humiliation we have unduly inflicted on their religious head; by our inability to keep our pledges and by our unstable policy we have created in our Eastern Possessions a wide distrust in our good faith.

Is it to be wondered at that the resentment and anger against us among the Moslems is deep and bitter? If normal conditions are to be restored in India, if the new reforms are to be successful, if the country is to develop peacefully under British guidance, it is vital, in our opinion, that an earnest effort should be made to restore the old good will that once existed between the Mohammedan and the Englishman in India. We are convinced that this consummation can only be effected by removing from the Turkish Treaty its harshest and most objectionable features.

We are convinced that, for the permanent of British influence in the East, no efforts should be spared to recover our name for justice and good faith. And under this conviction we venture to appeal to the British Nation to urge upon His Majesty's Government the necessity of revising (in conjunction with France and Italy, who, we believe, would not be averse to such action) the Turkish Treaty and restoring the balance which the Treaty has done so much to destroy in Western Asia. The revision of the clauses which operate most harshly or which conflict most flagrantly with the principles and professions for which we went to war will, we firmly believe, do much to bring back to us Moslem steadfastness and loyalty. Unless this is done, neither India nor Western Asia will settle down in peace, and the

British nation will find itself exposed to incessant anxiety and constant alarm.

But far wider issues are involved in the question; it does not concern our Empire alone, for in our opinion, on peace and equilibrium in Western Asia depend equitable conditions in the world. We submit that it would be a disaster if the League of Nations were to remain unconcerned with this question of world-wide importance—the Treaty of Peace imposed on Turkey. The only sure and lasting foundation for the League is that of impartial consideration of International questions. Nations will not resort to the League for the settlement of their differences unless they are convinced that they will appear before a Tribunal unbiased by sympathies of race or creed. At the present day it is of the highest importance to satisfy the people of India and Western Asia that the League of Nations sincerely desire to give effect to the principles of the Covenant.

ABINGDON.
GRAHAM BOWER.
H. CONYERS SURTEES (Brig.-Gen.).
THEODORE MORISON.
EDWARD G. BROWNE.
AUBREY HERBERT.
COLES PASHA.
D. C. PHILLOTT (Lt.-Col.).
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.
HAROLD E. GOAD.
E. N. BENNETT.
M. E. DURHAM.
J. M. KENWORTHY (Lt.-Commander).
HENRY W. NEVINSON.

A MEMORIAL TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PLEA FOR REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY.

22, BERNERS STREET, W. I.
19th November, 1920.

To, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, GENEVA.

1.—We, the undersigned British subjects irrespective of race or creed, beg to submit this humble appeal to the Assembly to take steps under Article 19 of the Covenant to advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey signed at Sevres, on 10th August, 1920.

2.—We do so in the profound conviction that the Treaty, by the intense dissatisfaction it has caused to the Moslems of India and Western Asia, and by the sense of injustice and oppression it has engendered in Turkey and other countries immediately affected, has brought about international conditions "whose continuance," in the words of the Article, on which we base the appeal, is calculated to "endanger the peace of the world." It is inconsistent with the principles of liberty and national self-determination so strongly emphasised by the Allies through the later stages of the war in which the Moslem subjects of the Allied Powers took a full, and in some theatres, a most responsible share. It also violates pledges specifically given, and notably by the British Prime Minister on 5th January, 1918, when he declared that the Allies were not fighting "to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." He added, at a later stage: "We do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople."

3.—In spite of this declaration, the Treaty transfers to Greece, the whole of Thrace right up to the Chatalja line, with the exception of the Derkos area which supplies water to Constantinople. The cession includes Adrianople, regarded by the Moslems as one of their most sacred places and preponderantly inhabited by Turks. To their grief and dismay, the people of Thrace have been transferred to an alien government, traditionally hostile to the Turks. They were given no such option as in the somewhat analogous case of Schleswig-Holstein, where the Allied Powers, applying the principle of self-determination, allowed the people to choose for themselves by plebiscite between Danish and German sovereignty.

4.—Even in Asia Minor the Turkish Government has been compelled to transfer to Greece "the exercise of her rights of sovereignty over a special area round Smyrna." In this area, extending 100 miles, the Greek Government is to be responsible for administration, may keep troops there to maintain order, may include the territory in the Greek system, and is to establish the local Parliament on the basis of a scheme of proportional representation. After five years such local Parliament may ask, by a majority of votes, for the definitive incorporation of the city of Smyrna and the hinterland in the kingdom of Greece. The Council of the League of Nations may require a preliminary plebiscite. The long postponement of this step gives the fullest opportunity for the "man in possession" to secure an artificial, preponderance in number of the Greek element, and of persons compelled by circumstances, against their will, and judgment, to vote for the elimination of the remaining mere shadow of Turkish sovereignty.

Smyrna is the chief outlet of Anatolia to the sea, and the commercial and industrial centre of an immense part of the country, and its absorption by a foreign Power will paralyse the economic life of what will nominally remain of "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor," under Turkish rule.

Empire not predominantly Turkish in race, the situation is not less inimical to Moslem contentment and the Peace of the World. The support given to the Allied cause by the Arabs of the Middle East was secured by promises of Arabian autonomy and self-determination in the countries concerned. The Arab kingdom of Syria enjoyed a very short-lived existence, and France is exercising there a mandate from the Supreme Allied Council, while Great Britain is similarly engaged in Palestine and Mesopotamia. It is notorious that neither in Syria nor Mesopotamia are the conditions of mandatory authority laid down in Article 22 of the Covenant being fulfilled. The wishes of the communities concerned were not "a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory." So far from the existence of these communities as independent nations being "provisionally recognised, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory, until such time as they are able to stand alone," the Mandatories are engaged in subjugating the inhabitants, at heavy cost to themselves and to the bitter resentment of the Arabs, on whom they seek to impose an elaborate Westernized system of administration unsuited to their traditions and environment. The large employment of Indian troops for this purpose, in Mesopotamia, into the third year since the Armistice, has intensified the indignation of Indians, while the cost to the British Exchequer of this state of war is persistently criticised by important organs of public opinion. The League of Nations has a direct responsibility for the manner in which mandates are carried out, and justice demands that their underlying principles should be observed and that they should not be a cover, as at present, for the exploitation of weak and small nations.

6.—Finally, we come to those features of the Treaty which virtually destroy Turkish sovereignty in those areas which are to remain nominally under Turkish rule. While Germany has been allowed unfettered control over her diminished military establishment, the army of not more than 50,000 men Turkey is permitted to maintain is to be under the "control, organisation, and distribution" of an Inter-Allied Commission, composed entirely of representatives of the Allied Powers and with Turkey herself unrepresented. In the not less vital department of finance there is a like state of vassalage. The whole country is placed under a financial Commission, composed of a representative of each of the interested Allied Powers, France, Great Britain, and Italy, to whom a Turkish representative is added "in a consultative capacity." The powers of this body are so large as virtually to deprive the Turkish Government of any authority over the revenue and expenditure of the country or of its fiscal policy. Turkey, in fact, is deprived of the essential attributes of a sovereign state.

7.—While Article 36 of the Treaty lays down that the rights and title of the Turkish Government over Constantinople shall not be affected, "and that the said Government and His Majesty the Sultan shall be entitled to reside there and to maintain there the capital of the Turkish State," Constantinople is made part of the "zone of the Straits." This zone will be under the jurisdiction of the "Commission of the Straits," over which neither the Sultan nor any other Turkish authority will have any power or control. The Commission may establish their organization at Constantinople, and will be entitled, as often as they think desirable, to proceed to any spot whatever in Turkish territory, or to send sub-commissions, or to authorise one or more of their members to go, to any such points.

8.—Under such conditions the sovereignty of the Sultan is so limited and violated that Turkey ceases to be an independent power. For all practical purposes the Caliph, upon whose temporal power the Moslems of the world lay great religious emphasis, will be no more than a political prisoner in his nominal capital, where he and his Government will inevitably be exposed to perpetual harassment from the foreign military and financial dictators without whose assent no substantial detail of administration can be carried out. The extreme severity of the terms of the Treaty, in comparison with those imposed on the Christian Powers defeated in the war, has had a most disastrous effect in shaking the faith not only of Moslems but of other Eastern peoples in the tolerance, justice, and honour of the Allied Powers, and the sincerity of the principles laid down for the settlement while the issue of the war had still to be determined.

9.—For these reasons we humbly pray the Assembly to exercise the duty imposed upon it by Article 19 of the Covenant to advise the reconsideration of this unhappy Treaty, so out of harmony with the principles of the Covenant, so disturbing a factor in international relationships, especially between Asia and Europe, and so inimical to that peace of the world, which it is the express purpose of the League of Nations to foster and conserve.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble and obedient servants,
ABINGDON.
LAMINGTON.
PARMOOR.
AGA KHAN.
GRAHAM BOWER.
THEODORE MORISON.
H. CONYERS SURTEES (Brig.-Gen.).
AMERKALI.
D. C. PHILLOTT (Lt.-Col.).
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Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was bought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KAIL CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S.

F. R. H. S., F. R. C. P. (LONDON)

By MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan)

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

1-11-30

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From 5th December 1920 to 10th January 1921 a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

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ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

CONFUSION AND DISORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

There was confusion and disorder at to-day's sitting of the All-India Christian Conference. The first resolution adopted was that the Catholics and Protestants should combine their activities and co-ordinate their aims through their respective delegates in an All-India Political Federation. A suggestion was made that they should form a new party between the Moderates and Extremists in the political struggle for complete responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

There was an animated discussion when, Mr. J. N. Banerjee moved that for the evolution of true national life of India, loyalty to the new system of Government is absolutely necessary. Several delegates opposed the motion, some suggesting the dropping of the resolution and others referring it to the Sub-Committee. The confusion became so great that the President, before putting the resolution to vote, adjourned the conference till to-morrow.

FORMATION OF SIKH

LIBERAL PARTY

FOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY AND COUNTRY.

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council, at a meeting held at Lahore on December 26th, resolved to compose and organise themselves into a political party of their own called the Sikh Liberal Party, aiming at harmonious political development of their community and country on liberal principles and progress of the country by evolutionary methods towards the ideal Swaraj.

The party shall consist of Sikh members and provincial legislative in India as its ordinary members, and such others of Sikhs as its honorary members who may be elected at a meeting of the party. The party shall elect a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and a chief whip, who shall also act as its Secretary and Treasurer, out of its members at its annual meeting.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

DELHI, Dec. 30.

There were 2416 seizures and 1735 deaths from plague in India during the week ending the 18th December. Provincial figures are as follows:—Bombay Presidency and Sind had 195 deaths, Madras 695, Bihar and Orissa 228, United Provinces 115, Punjab 14, Burma 71, Central Provinces 30, Mysore State 250, Hyderabad 134 and Rajputana 7.

ACCIDENT ON N.-W. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

There was an accident on North Western Railway line late last night between Dondli and Dina near Jhelum. Information, to hand at present is scanty, but apparently a goods-train parted and a number of waggons were derailed. It is anticipated that the line will be cleared within 24 hours, but, meanwhile, transhipment is necessary.

FROM CLERK TO A. D. G!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Mr. A. J. Gonet, a clerk in the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has been appointed to act as Assistant Director-General of Post Office. This is understood to be the first time that a clerk has been selected for such an appointment.

WHY DO DOCTORS RECOMMEND

Bismarck Magnesia? Because it is the safest, surest and quickest remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, acidity, flatulence, etc. Though wonderfully effective in its action, it is perfectly harmless, and can be taken with confidence by the most delicate constitutions. Hundreds of patients who have been recommended Bismarck Magnesia by their medical advisers are full of gratitude for the immediate relief it has experienced. It is obtainable at all chemists in powder or tablet form, and if you are suffering from the pains and discomforts of stomach trouble get a bottle to-day. But beware, it is Bismarck Magnesia, look carefully for the makers' name, BISMARCK LIMITED, which appears on every genuine package. Refuse substitutes. Take a dose as directed, and a few minutes after you will thoroughly appreciate the reason why doctors so strongly recommend BISMARCK MAGNESIA FOR INDIGESTION.

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Untouched by hand. Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

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Glycerine Untouched by hand. is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 annas stamps by Messrs. LARHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

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MAGNIFICENT PANDAL

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ADMISSION FREE

31st, December and 1st and 2nd January

Read To-morrow's

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

The Bombay Chronicle.

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LONDON TOPICS

WORLD OF SPORT

SERIAL STORY

SPECIAL SHORT STORY

OVERSEAS THEATRE JOTTINGS

MOTORING AND AVIATION

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S RACES

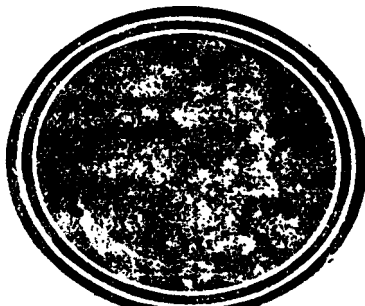
FASHIONS OF THE DAY

LITERATURE AND ART

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

STORYETTES.

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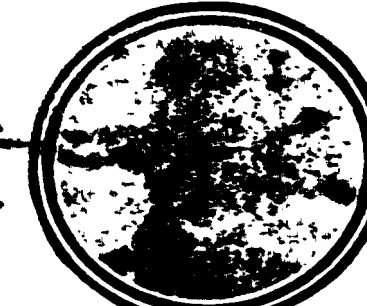
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(Telephone 7258.)

FRONTIER NEWS.

A SMALL SKIRMISH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

Afridi:—9 Government rifles were handed in by the Afridis during the week, making a total of 410 recovered from the tribe up to date. In this number are included some 27 rifles of those captured from Barley Hill piquet in July 1919. This is the first time the Afridis have ever surrendered rifles captured by them in action.

Waziristan:—Wana column report all is quiet. Further instalments of rifles and fine have been received from the Wana Wazirs, the totals up to the 26th December being 97 Government rifles, 96 tribal rifles and Rs. 32,790 fine. The majority of these have been received from sections which have land or property near Wana. The more distant sections do not appear at present to be making any concerted effort to comply with our terms.

On the 22nd December a party of 3 Mahsuds and 3 Powindahs, who looted some camels from near Kotkai, were overtaken by a detachment of 2-25th Punjab who killed 1, wounded 1 and captured 3 of the raiders, and received the camels. The same day a party of 12 Mahsuds, who fired on the troops protecting the road, were engaged by a piquet of the 2/1st Gurkhas and lost one killed and 3 wounded. Our casualties on both occasions were nil. On the night of 23rd-24th another piquet near Kotkai, which was heavily sniped, returned the fire and claims to have killed two of the offenders.

THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Women's Conference, which was held at the Senate Hall under the presidency of Mrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, passed a number of resolutions affecting women's interests, such as, the application of compulsory education to girls, at the same time and to the same degree, as to boys, the necessity for the establishment of more medical colleges for women and more hospitals for nurses in training, the removal of disqualifications of sex from public franchise and eligibility for nomination to public bodies and development and organisation of infant and child welfare in all parts of India.

WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS LTD.

A meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presiding.

The following is the directors' report. During the period under report, your directors arranged, with Duncan Straton and Co., to take on lease for this company their premises at Parel to house the requisite machinery. Some alterations had to be done in this to suit the installation of machinery which took up nearly 2 to 3 months, and the installation was nearly complete by the end of April last. Delay, however, to work the factory to its full extent was caused owing to the license to work the factory being obtained from the municipality only in August 1920, i.e., in the last month under report. The production was, therefore, necessarily low and in an experimental stage. The distemper that is being manufactured is of a good marketable quality, and arrangements are being made to push the sale of the output at a fair margin of profit over the cost of production. The company has recently purchased the property and good will of the Indian Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., as a going concern which has two creameries in Nadiad and Bombay, and one casein manufacturing factory at Anand. The Indian Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., had established a reputation for its butter and ghee in England and the continent. They were also, during the last few years, able to secure large orders for all their output from various houses. It is proposed to transfer the Parel factory to Anand, as its location near the casein factory is likely to result in a saving in freight.

The retiring directors, Mr. Lallubhai and Mr. Straton were re-elected, and the report was adopted.



LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in the watch face are the names of the four continents. The watch is a fine timepiece and is guaranteed to be accurate for 10 years. It is a very useful and attractive gift for any occasion. The watch is free of charge to all who send in a postcard to the Lever Watch Company, Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.

THE HIGHEST SPEED

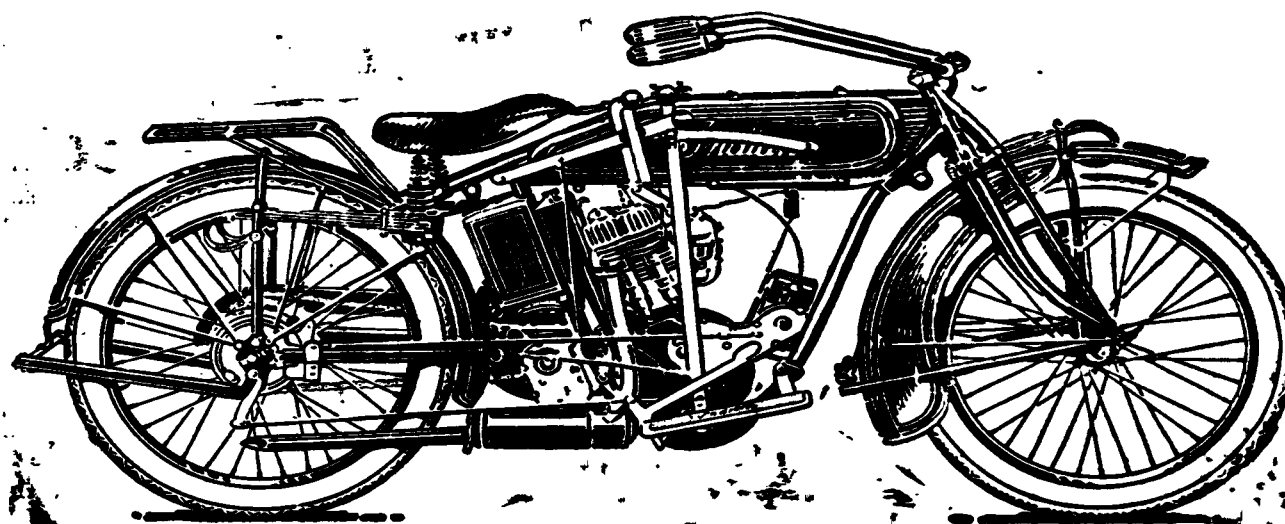
ever attained in the United Kingdom on a Motor Cycle:

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MILES PER HOUR

on the 23rd November on Brooklands Track by a 7 H.P.

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Sale of Books at greatly reduced prices to clear the surplus stock. Excellent opportunity to lovers of Books, Students and Libraries to choose from Valuable Books on Law, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Mathematics, Fiction, General Literature etc., etc.

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HUGE REDUCTIONS AND INNUMERABLE BARGAINS.
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"OUR WINTER BARGAINS"

Camel Hair Cloth Dressing Gowns .. Rs. 53-8
Do. do. Sleeping Bags Single Layer .. " 38-8
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A.A.S.



From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

A Doctor says:

"I do not think so good a food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the medical profession too strongly."

Glaxo is the food doctors recommend and rear their own babies on. This is because Glaxo is not an "artificial" food, but is just pure, uncontaminated milk made safe and suitable for baby by the Glaxo process. Glaxo contains NO malt, NO flour, NO starch.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

has been persistently used by Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain for the last twelve years. These Centres now purchase nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight of Glaxo every month, enough to feed over 50,000 babies continuously.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Ltd.
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STUDENTS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

(BY G. K. N.)

II.

Disobedience to parents lies at the root of a most vital problem in ethics. Is a son (or daughter) bound by Divine laws—whatever the man made ordinances may direct—to yield explicit compliance to parental wishes under all circumstances? Schopenhauer in Europe awoke to the truth of a qualified obedience long after the East had settled the point agreeably to irrefutable reason.

Like loyalty and other virtues which have been inculcated in us for generations as irreproachable moral axioms, obedience to father and mother under every condition is instilled into our minds, although in every day life we notice the commandment—as happens in case of every unnatural man made law—violated with impunity and profit.

Unfortunately for Mr. Gandhi he cannot claim the benefit of any rational orthodox Hindu edict. The concept is un-Hindu to the core. It displays the basic divergence between the orthodox and the liberated Hindu thinker. When Mrs. Besant's word was in the ascendant and she made out as if all religions were one at the bottom, I protested against this offence to common sense. It is not the Gita and it is not the code of Manu—both acceptable to Mr. Gandhi, I presume—which corroborate his views. It is the rationalistic Hindu sects considered heretic and denying the Vedas (the bed-rock of Hinduism) that alone among Aryan religious corporations favour Mr. Gandhi's innovations in the moral domain of India (The story of Prahlad of which he makes so much lacks historical basis and would form a dangerous precedent if myth were substituted for historical precedents).

BUDDHISTIC TEACHINGS.

Again the similarity with the Gospel of the Buddha springs to the eye. It is the teaching of the Buddha which bears a strong resemblance to the startling doctrine of our present day Mahatma. And though the Buddha latterly came to be regarded as an incarnation of Vishnu and was admitted to the most accommodating and prudently elastic pantheon of the Hindus for several centuries he and his adherents were considered as the most formidable and impious adversaries of the Brahmins. The latter could not invent sufficiently damning execrations against their abomination of disobedience.

And it is the Buddha and heretical schismatics who approximated to Mr. Gandhi's doctrines and stood for rational dissent from a parent's commands. Wherever the Buddha went with his earthshaking evangel of pure reason, the Brahminic families were in a panic. "Where comes" they cried "the robber of the homes; he who separates husband from wife, child from parent." On the other hand we have to admit that the Buddha insisted on the observance of one remarkable rule (also in vogue among his rivals and the common enemy of Brahmins, the Jainas); he would admit no one into his order except with the consent of his parents or guardians. This may appear to contradict his position of philosophic detachment. In essence it was a concession to practical contingencies. Violation to parental authority would have brought him into direct contact with the political authorities, otherwise so marvelously tolerant of religious divergence (fiercely as it deviated from the established Hindu state religion, Buddhism was not persecuted in India).

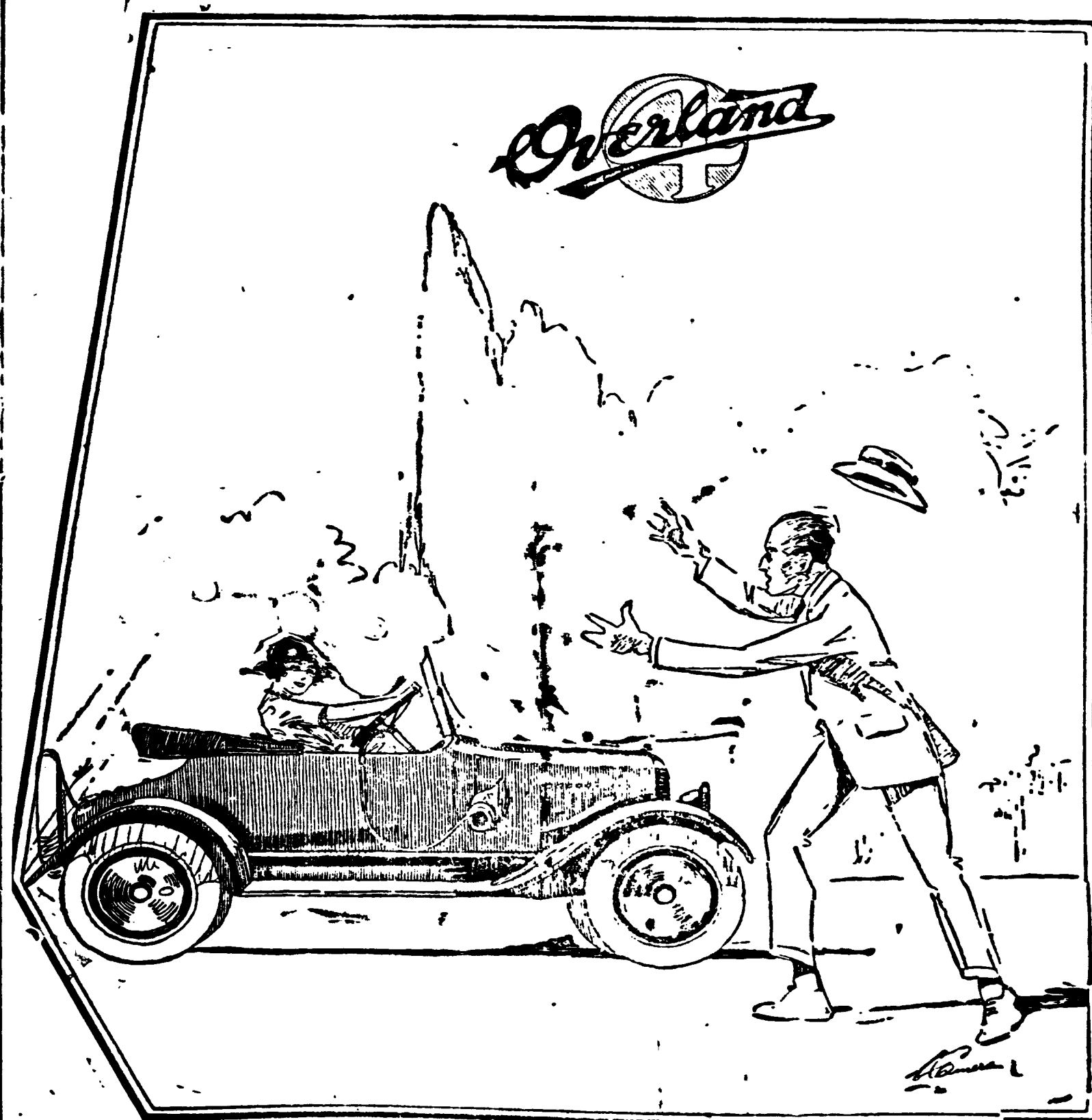
ETHICS OF OBEDIENCE.

One of the dialogues of the Buddha, however, brings out the point germane to our investigation with perspicuity and vigour. It is the very negation of the Gita. A parent at obedience and its corollary hereditary avocation are, the Teacher argues, all very well. Nobody wants even grown up children to defy their progenitors. But how can you morally defend the injunction of a bandit father to his innocent son to follow in parental footsteps and wallow in rapine and depravity? For the Westerners it is necessary to learn that the intellectual acumen of Indians had early exceeded all bounds of theoretical ethics. Side by side with guilds of merchants and of artists there were fraternities of highway men and gamblers and cruel huntsmen. Along with the finest mantles on morals sacrificial rites and endless-wise laws, the Hindus worked at hand books of house-breaking and prescriptions for illicit amours. Every avocation was developed to well nigh perfection. And—mirabile dictu—the most immoral and cruel of callings were pursued under the fostering auspices of a presiding Deity. This will need no proof even to those tolerably familiar with the life in India as faithfully depicted, for instance, by Meadows Taylor in his "Confessions of a Thug." Ameer Ali, the hero, schemed, seduced and killed, man and brute—all as though in a honest day's work.

"And all-reformers in India from before the Buddha down to Mr. Gandhi have rightly questioned the morality of unrestrained obedience on the part of adult children, to the specific of parents past the days of judgment and self-adjustment to altered viewpoints brought about by time."

GREAT EXAMPLE.

There is no end of great men who have disobeyed parents and been revenged by



HE—, "For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

SHE—"Don't Worry Herbert—The Three-point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

contemporaries and posterity. In fact, who are the really great ones of this earth? Not trimming politicians. Not butchering generals. The great ones are prophets and moral leaders. Now a moment's peep into the ecclesiastical history of the world will show that most of the prophets and nearly all who were martyrs to their faith were disobedient sons and daughters, or revolting husbands or rebellious wives. Alexander the Great found fault with his lieutenant Antipater because the latter complained against the aggressions of the conqueror's mother. "Antipater does not know," Alexander wrote "that one drop of my mother's tears is sufficient to blot out a hundred of his epistles. But we know that the man of boundless earth hunger, he who set ablaze Persepolis in an orgy of intoxication, was no great moral teacher."

The lives of true martyrs provide us really guiding principles. Unfortunately we Easterners have not compiled many of them. And when, as in Islam, we have the biographies of men who have abjured their worldly all for the sake of a sublime ideal and a new religion, their value is discounted by almost a total absence of all incidents in the lives of the heroes in their heathen days. Islam is interested with the Moslem, not the pagan half of convert's life.

There is, however, for us Indians one copious source of examples of noble resistance to paternal narrow-mindedness in the lives of Zoroastrian martyrs to Christianity. These martyrs were right or wrong but they postponed, and rightly postponed, parental authority to dictates of faith, and the call of conscience. So many of them were glorified and disobedient sons and revolting daughters.

EXAMPLES FROM INDIAN HISTORY.
In India itself the greatest of modern Hindu reformers, Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj (of which our friend Lala Lajpatrai is a conspicuous exponent), commenced his spiritual career with an act of parental disobedience. He told his father, a Sama Veda Brahmin, he would not worship a stone image as God.

In the history of religion and humanity, the founder of moral advance is, of necessity, a rebel son or a disobedient daughter. In the great leader of culture with a new gospel for mankind subordinated the truth as revealed to him in his inner consciousness, to the honored verbal acquiescence in an aged father's or a senile mother's wishes, progress of righteousness would be an impossibility.

There has always been a fierce struggle between the hereditary instinct of pursuing the parental mandate and following the new voice of clear reason. I gave before the final ruling of the faithful in this contingency. Next time a wider survey may be taken of Moslem authorities, the vast majority of whom emphasise the moral duty of compliance with the wishes of elders. It would be manifest that whatever the compromising dogma of later exegetes who were sorely puzzled by the problem, it must remain to the abiding glory of authentic Islam, that the Quran calls upon its youthful postulants sooner to disown parental ties than to reject God's truth.

YOU WILL RELISH YOUR FOOD AND HAVE NO MORE PAINS AFTER EATING

After you have eaten a meal, do you feel "too full to move," or so tired and sleepy that you want to lie down?
If you feel like that, you are not getting the full value out of your food! Much of its value is being wasted, and your health and strength are wasting, too. Unless you do fully and naturally digest what you eat, you cannot be strong and well, cannot be free from discomfort, cannot enjoy life as you should.
You need Mother Seigel's Syrup for your stomach's sake, and to stimulate all your organs of digestion, including the liver and bowels. Mother Seigel's Syrup will give you appetite and relish for food, make food nourish you, and thus maintain health and strength. Try it yourself to-day!

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We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sun-glasses, glare-glasses and auto-goggles. From Rs. 2 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save eyes by day—and by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and to suit every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goers.

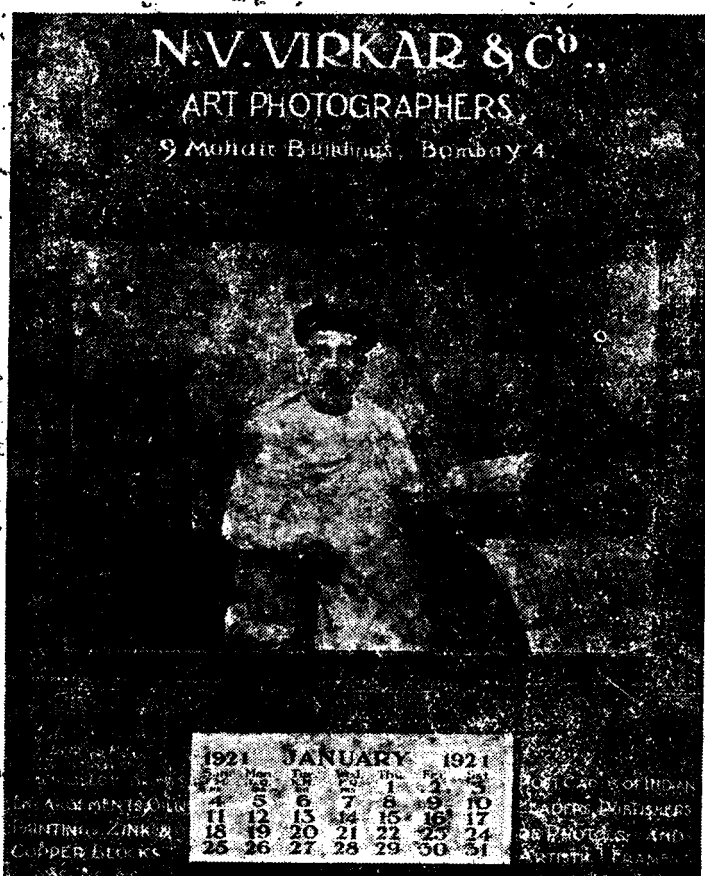
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"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

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After resuming his practice for the last five months, on his return from Madras Dr. S. K. Iyengar has completely cured many "DIABETES PATIENTS" of the "MENT" of his advice and medicine, for complete cure. The following few are the names of the gentlemen who have been cured by him. Mr. Vithalrao P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay writes on 25-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any success. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor S. K. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of sugar was more than 10 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined on 25th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay. "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. K. Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of his valuable drugs."

Mr. Damodhar Raghuba Rao, Worli, Bombay writes on 3rd December, 1920:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.s during that period but could not get a cure. In September last, I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 10 to 12 per cent. sugar and specific gravity was 1.027. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. K. Iyengar. Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after special treatment of 25 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar nil and specific gravity 1.012. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

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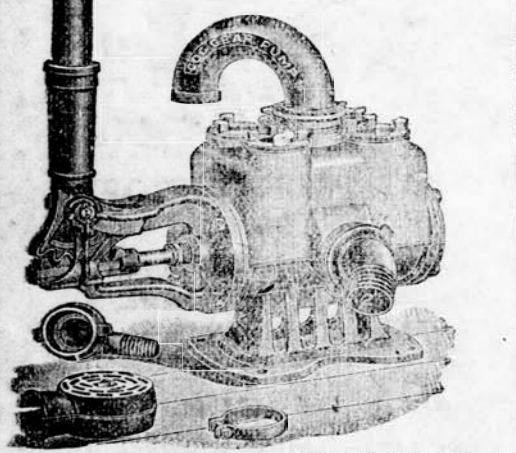
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3	Ford 'T' Page Books	gross	3	0	0
4	Sterling Voltmeters (pocket)	gross	4	8	0
5	" Ammeters (pocket)	gross	4	8	0
6	" Voltmeters (pocket)	gross	4	8	0
7	Dover Transparent oil cans	gross	0	12	0
8	Belt Punch for M/Cycles Belt	gross	1	0	0
9	Motor Cycle Exhaust and Inlet Valves asstd.	gross	4	0	0
10	Steering Joint Covers for Ford Cars	set	8	0	0
11	" " " " English Cars	set	7	8	0
12	K. W. Master Vibrators	each	50	0	0
13	Sternol Amroleum in 7 lbs. tins	gross	4	0	0
14	B-Line Gasoline Primers brass (oil syringes)	gross	3	8	0
15	American Electric bulb case	gross	4	0	0
16	Genuine Mangin Lens Mirrors 9"	gross	6	0	0
17	" " " " 8"	gross	5	0	0
18	" " " " 7"	gross	4	0	0
19	Ford Radiator Hose-connections No. 3006	gross	0	12	0
20	" Cylinder head wrenches (Mossberg)	gross	1	4	0
21	C-Clear for polishing all glasses	tin	0	12	0
22	Old Roman Solder tubes in tins	each	0	12	0
23	Billings adjustable tap & reamer wrench No. 1	gross	10	0	0
24	" " " " No. 0	gross	7	8	0
25	Little Giant Reamer set No. 705	gross	10	0	0
26	Ford Hub Caps, brass	dozen	7	8	0
27	Glasso for Wind-screen glasses	each	0	6	0
28	Ford Kingston Coil Units	gross	12	0	0
29	Starting Handle Covers (Leather)	gross	1	4	0
30	Canvas Buckets	gross	3	0	0
31	Pump Tubing in one yard lengths (English)	gross	0	14	0
32	Accumulator Repair Outfits	gross	0	12	0
33	Goddard's Plate Powder in packets	dozen	4	8	0
34	Sylvite Polishing cloth 20" x 21"	each	2	0	0
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36	Rubber Caps for Accumulators	gross	0	6	0
37	" " " " with Bulbs	gross	0	6	0
38	Bluemel's Motor Cycle Handle Grips assorted	pair	2	8	0
39	Millenium Valve Spring Lifters	each	5	8	0
40	Petrol measure 1/2 gallon size (Duco)	gross	2	4	0
41	Bumpers for Ford Cars	gross	15	0	0
42	Rusco Ford Brake lining sets	set	3	8	0
43	Ford Fan Belts	each	1	4	0
44	" Rusco Brake shoes complete with lining	set	4	0	0
45	Phosphor Bronze (English) Solid and Cored	lb.	3	0	0
46	Hallite Packing	gross	3	8	0
47	(a) Spring washers 3/16"	gross	3	0	0
	(b) " " 1/4"	gross	3	8	0
	(c) " " 5/16"	gross	4	0	0
	(d) " " 3/8"	gross	4	8	0
	(e) " " 7/16"	gross	5	0	0
	(f) " " 1/2"	gross	5	8	0
	(g) " " 5/8"	gross	6	0	0
	(h) " " 7/8"	gross	6	8	0
	(i) " " 1"	gross	7	0	0
48	Turner Universal Clips	box	3	0	0
49	(a) Fluxite Soldering Paste in small tins	each	0	10	0
	(b) " " " " medium tins	each	1	0	0
	(c) " " " " 1 lb. tins	dozen	2	4	0
50	Khaki Press buttons complete	tin	1	4	0
51	Wonder-Worker Fine Parts oil for Magnetos	gross	0	12	0
52	Maxican Graphite cup grease in 1 lb tins	gross	0	12	0
53	(a) Oil-dag in small tins	gross	3	4	0
	(b) " " " " big tins	each	1	4	0
54	Spring leaf Openers for Ford	gross	1	4	0
55	Texas Home Lubricants for all purposes small tins	gross	1	0	0
56	Johnson's cleaner in small tins	gross	0	14	0
57	Hand Drills	gross	6	12	0
58	Champion Plug Cleaners in wooden box	gross	1	12	0
59	Terry's Hose clips in boxes of 3 dozen asstd.	box	20	0	0
60	Chemico Case Hardening compound	lb.	6	0	0
61	(a) English Flat leather belting 1 1/2"	ft.	0	12	0
	(b) " " " " 1 1/4"	ft.	0	14	0
62	(a) Harding's Stepney polish	bottle	1	0	0
	(b) " " " " Varnish Reviver	gross	1	8	0
	(c) " " " " Leather (Light green)	gross	1	8	0
	(d) " " " " Claret, chocolate & Bright red	gross	1	14	0
63	Radorine in 2 lbs. tins for Leaky Radiators	each	3	8	0
64	Petrol Filters small size	gross	6	0	0
65	Engineers' Broaches in cards	gross	2	4	0
66	C. A. V. Bulb cases	gross	2	14	0
67	Plain steel washers in boxes of 1 gross asstd.	gross	3	12	0
68	Double spring washers do	gross	6	4	0
69	Sparking Plug adapters	gross	0	8	0
70	Nicolson File brushes	gross	4	0	0
71	Schrader tyre pressure gauges	gross	3	8	0
72	(a) Stewart Speedometer fibre wheels	gross	1	0	0
	(b) " " " " swivel joints	gross	12	0	0
73	Electric Push buttons for Horns	gross	1	8	0
74	Tinol soldering outfits	gross	4	8	0
75	Berdea Carburettor control for Ford	gross	20	0	0
76	Magneto contact gauges	gross	2	4	0
77	Brass Beading size 3/8" in 12 ft length	gross	5	0	0
78	Challenge Tumbler Switches brass	gross	1	8	0
80	Duco one way switches for Electric lights	gross	4	8	0
81	Duco Brass Funnels with bent spout dia 7"	gross	4	8	0
82	(a) Popular Motor car Generators, brass	gross	35	0	0
	(b) " " " " nickel	gross	40	0	0
83	Brass Angle plate size 3/4" x 3/4" in 12 ft lengths	gross	6	0	0
84	Corono H. & B. Blow-lamps No. 105 size 2/3 pint	gross	12	0	0
85	Ford Unique Running board style 'C'	pair	24	0	0
86	Dummy Security bolts short	dozen	3	0	0
87	(a) Wonder-Worker Rim-Kote in 1/2 pint tins	each	2	4	0
	(b) " " " " Black Engine enamel finish in 1/2 pint, tin	gross	2	0	0
	(c) " " " " Grey Engine finish in 1/2 pint tins tin	gross	2	0	0
	(d) " " " " Iron Cement in 1/2 lb. tins	gross	2	0	0
	(e) " " " " Cushion dressing in 1/2 pint tins	gross	2	0	0
	(f) " " " " Jet lac	gross	2	0	0
88	Spring steel washers in boxes of 1 gross asstd.	box	5	0	0
89	Dayton wire wheels for Ford complete with carrier set of 5	gross	225	0	0
90	Lubricating graphite powder in 1 lb. tins	tin	1	8	0
91	Taxi metre Metallic flexible tubing outer	ft.	1	0	0
	(a) " " " " Inner shafting	gross	1	8	0
92	Bearings crappers in boxes of 3 asstd.	set	5	0	0
93	Collapsible motor goggles	each	3	0	0
94	Eight-day auto clocks (Rim wind)	gross	27	8	0
95	Devre Motor clocks N. P.	gross	14	0	0
96	Little Giant Gear & Wheel pullers	set	32	8	0
97	Compressed asbestos fibre jointing 1/16" thick	lb.	5	8	0
98	Accordian flexible paint in quart tins buff colour	tin	1	12	0
99	Braime steel motor oil cans 1 1/3-pint	each	2	4	0
	(a) " " " " 1 1/2"	gross	0	9	0
100	Bowden outercasing	ft.	1	0	0
101	Motor Cycle tyre levers set of three	set	1	0	0
102	Vevo 3 spout Injectors N. P.	each	3	4	0
103	Fry's Magnolia white metal (English)	lb.	1	4	0
104	Motor hood sticks assorted size	each	6	0	0
105	Motor Cycle oil can (English) N. P.	gross	1	0	0

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